

NATIONAL FACTORY FOR AIR CONDITIONERS



Gibson
They Last...
LOCALLY
MANUFACTURED

RYYADH: 4328295 - 4328278
4328284
JEBOAH: 22774 - 632484
DAMMAM: 8224112

FIVE YEARS WARRANTY

Friday edition

Arab news

SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

YES...

ROLACO
IS THE PIONEER AND LEADING SUPPLIER OF
BULK & BAGS CEMENT

JEDDAH 6518784 401029 SJ 222	RIYADH 4917239 201380 SJ 740	DAMMAM 8323868 601800 SJ 4493
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

OL. VI NO. 280

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1981 DHUL QA'ADA 6, 1401 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - TWO RIYALS

1 killed in clashes; Kani team gets okay

TEHRAN, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — Fierce fighting between revolutionary guards and the military in central Tehran left 11 persons dead and six others injured Thursday as Iran's parliament approved a new cabinet for the once-wrecked country.

The Minister Hojatoleslam Muhammad Mahdavi Kani, named to replace the late Muhammad Javad Bahonar, also led the parliament debate by calling for a centralized government to restore law and order to Iran. Two religious leaders were reported Thursday murdered in the latest of a series of attacks on the regime that has killed more than 100 clergymen, revolutionary guards and other supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini since late June.

The newspaper Ettelaat reported that revolutionary guards laid siege to a hideout of left-wing Mujahedeen and exchanged a fire for eight hours overnight in a battle that left seven rebels dead and six guardsmen killed. The guardsmen eventually entered the house and found the bodies, as well as 60 kg of dynamite, arms and military equipment, the newspaper said.

Tehran radio quoted a spokesman for the revolutionary guard command as saying the hideout "team house" was used as a main base for secret meetings by senior leaders of the Mujahedeen guerrillas, including a woman and girl, were arrested after revolutionary guards established control over the hideout in Kerman Street in the Jelgossa neighborhood of southern Tehran.

The broadcast said members of Hezbollah (Party of God), the unofficial militia of the Islamic Republic Party, tipped off the revolutionary guard about the location of the hideout.

The Revolutionary Guard cordoned off the neighborhood at 9 local time (1730 GMT) Wednesday, and one hour later moved in on the hideout.

The house, whose occupants showed little resistance, according to the broadcast, followed through the night.

Tehran time (0239 GMT) Thursday morning when the hideout was captured by Mujahedeen guerrillas. Maps about the location of revolutionary guard positions in the city were seized from the building, the broadcast said.

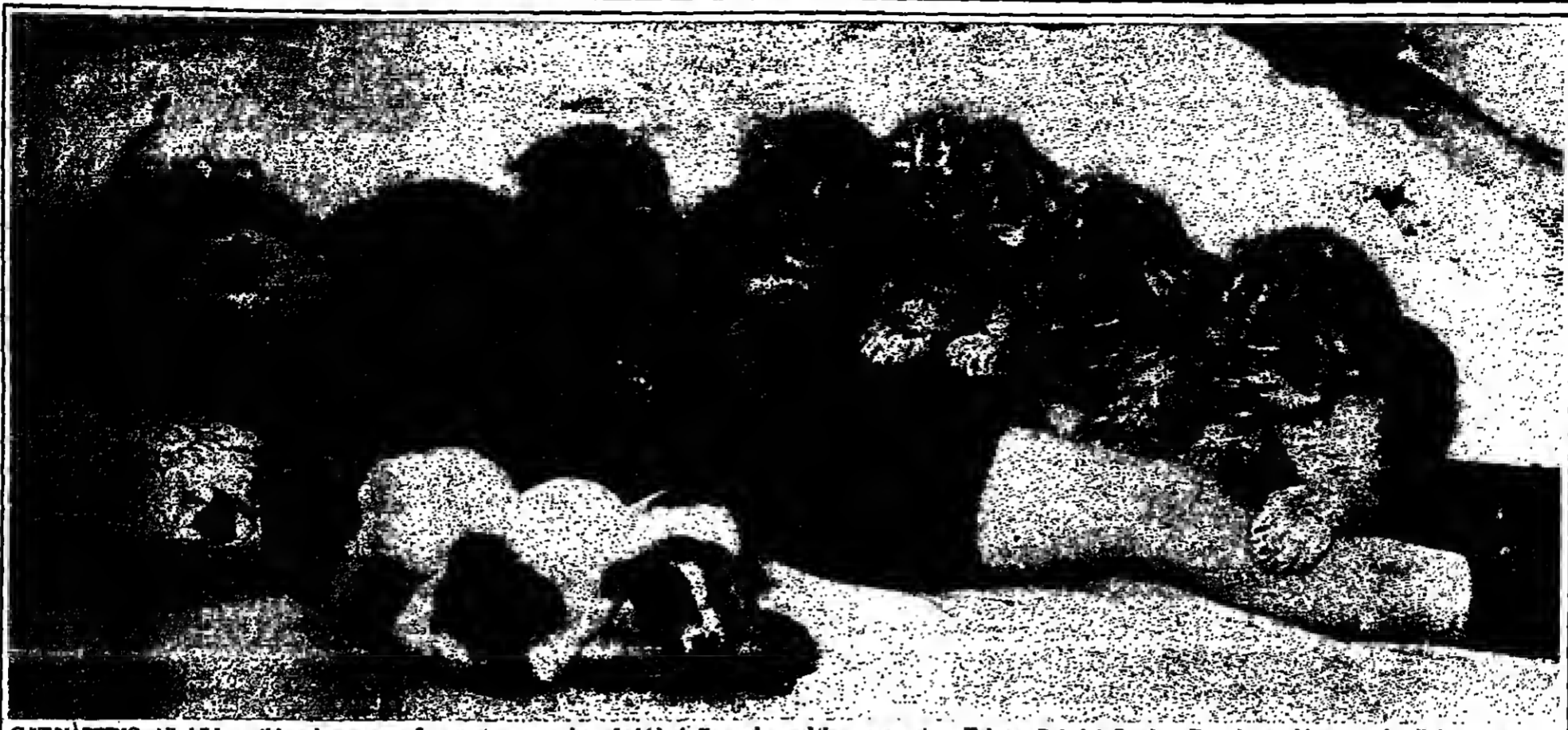
Tehran also reported that a revolutionary guard patrol later clashed with a group of gun-wielding "terrorists" in a central Tehran. Three guardsmen and one "terrorist" died in the fighting, the radio said.

The broadcast said Hojatoleslam Mahdavi Kani was attacked by armed forces Tuesday evening while on his way to a house in Rasht, in the north of Iran, the newspaper said.

In parliament, he urged generalization of powers now split among revolutionary groups, saying the necessary to solve Iran's three most serious problems — security, the war with Iraq and the economy. He told Radio Tehran Thursday night that "this government is taking more radical measures than the previous one to protect its leaders from assassination by involving its intelligence service ready more than 600 regime opponents before firing squads in the months.

Hojatoleslam, formerly interior minister, also escape criticism from some legislators. The new prime minister bringing the 11-month old Gulf war to a victorious end was a top priority for the government. He told parliament the achievement by the expulsion of the Iranians from occupied Iranian territory.

The government's escalated crackdown on the Mujahedeen was underscored by a television announcement Wednesday that 146 Mujahedeen had been executed — 39 at Tehran's Evin Prison and the Caspian sea city Mvrasht.



CAT NAPPING: All children, this unique group of youngsters comprises of a kid, six lion cubs, and three puppy dogs. Taken at Britain's Southam Zoo, the touching spectacle tells its own story of friendship among the young.

Digging shakes Begin cabinet Al-Aqsa protest strike total

TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — Thousands of Palestinians in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip stopped work Thursday to protest Israeli excavations in a tunnel under the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in east Jerusalem, Islam's third holiest site.

The West Bank's general strike paralyzed the entire occupied area. The strike was called by the High Islamic Council of Jerusalem and was totally followed in Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah, Bethlehem and other towns. Students who started their new term three days ago also joined the protest. The first general strike in the West Bank since the 1970s.

Municipal officials also joined the general work stoppage in Gaza city. The Gaza Strip's other towns also observed the strike. Gaza officials sent letters protesting the dig to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and United States President Ronald Reagan, asking that they put pressure on Israel to save the two mosques.

Sheikh Muhammad Shakra, director of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, said Wednesday that Israel intended to demolish the mosque and replace it with a big Jewish temple.

U.S. airline to plead guilty in payoff case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The McDonnell Douglas Corp. will plead guilty in an overseas bribery case in return for the Justice Department dropping of criminal charges against four of its executives, The Washington Post reported.

The newspaper said the settlement, proposed by the Justice Department, was approved earlier this week by the directors of the aircraft company and will be filed in federal court here within a week. The Post said McDonnell Douglas would pay fines on 10 counts of mail fraud, wire fraud and filing false statements with government agencies. The company also reportedly will pay a \$1.2 million fine to settle a companion civil suit brought by the government.

Two years ago, the company and four of its top executives were accused of making illegal payments to officials in Pakistan and other countries to secure a contract to build an aircraft carrier.

Israeli police ordered the tunnel closed off after scuffles broke out Tuesday between rabbinical students and Palestinians who had tried to seal it.

The dig has also divided the Jewish community. Many Israeli archaeologists, including former Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, have said the tunnel has no importance. Yadin has also warned the government of the "political consequences" of the excavation.

The tunnel was accidentally discovered by workers excavating at the base of the wailing wall and is one of the most venerated Holy places for Jews. Yet one chief rabbi of Israel ordered it unearthed, believing that it might lead to the temple foundation.

Meanwhile, the growing feud between Israeli politicians and Jewish religious leaders over an archaeological dig to uncover the "city of King David" flared into a direct clash between partners in Prime Minister Menahem Begin's coalition government.

Official denies Israeli report

TAIF, Sept. 3 (SPA) — An official government spokesman Thursday denied allegations that Israeli Labor opposition party leader Shimon Perez had held talks with a Saudi Arabian personality on the Red Sea.

The Saudi Press agency said the report of the alleged talks was broadcast by Israel radio and reported by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency Wednesday.

SPA quoted the report as claiming that "Shimon Perez, leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party had held talks with a Saudi personality in reestablish a settlement between Saudi Arabia and Israel on the Red Sea but the report did not mention the time of the meeting."

20 die in Colombia air crash

BOGOTA, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — A plane chartered by an Exxon Corp. subsidiary, Intercol, crashed Wednesday, killing 20 of the 22 persons aboard, most of them Colombian technicians and engineers, police said. Two survivors were in a serious condition, authorities said.

The Venado Airlines plane crashed in Paipa, 249 kms east of here, police said. The plane had been chartered to fly the employees to Cartagena, near one of the company's offshore drilling platforms in the Caribbean Sea. Police said the plane apparently had mechanical problems soon after it left Paipa. Last week, 48 persons died in Caquetá, south of Bogota, when a plane crashed into a mountain.

Civil aeronautics officials said the Brazilian-made plane had left Bogota's Eldorado airport at 15:00 GMT and had stopped at Paipa to pick up 17 employees of Intercol. The officials said the plane crashed one minute after taking off from Paipa.

As 30,000 S. Koreans are homeless Typhoon Agnes lashes Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — Typhoon Agnes bore down on Japan Thursday night after killing dozens of people in China and South Korea, and making nearly 30,000 South Koreans homeless.

The major southern island of Kyushu where landslides occurred, was the first part of Japan to be hit but no casualties were immediately reported, police said.

Hundreds of sea and air services were canceled as Agnes crossed the Straits of Tsushima between South Korea and Japan, the meteorological agency said.

Earlier Thursday, a strong earthquake rocked central and northern Japan, the second in 24 hours, but no casualties or damage were immediately reported.

The meteorological agency said the quake measured 6.6 on the open-ended Richter Scale and affected a wide area including Tokyo.

Wednesday's quake, which also shook the densely-populated industrial areas of central

Japan registered about six on the Richter Scale, the agency said.

In Seoul, South Korean officials said floods and landslides caused by typhoon Agnes killed at least 27 persons, injured 15 and left 14 missing. Property worth \$8 million was damaged.

Agnes hit China's east coast around Shanghai where officials said 14 persons were feared dead and 20 were injured.

The official New China News Agency quoted local officials as saying nearly 300 fishing boats capsized, sea walls collapsed or were breached in 200 places, and rice and cotton fields were inundated with sea water.

More than 100,000 troops and civilians were called out to watch the banks of the Huangpu River in Shanghai when it threatened to overflow after reaching its highest level for 30 years.

Japanese authorities issued a tidal wave warning on the Pacific coast of Hokkaido Island following a moderate earthquake Thursday afternoon that jolted Hokkaido and northern Japan.

Khaled hosts lunch for Sheikh Hamad

TAIF, Sept. 3 (SPA) — King Khaled Thursday received Sheikh Hamad bin Issa Al-Khalifa, Bahrain's heir apparent and commander-in-chief of the defense forces, who conveyed to him the greeting of Ruler Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa. Sheikh Hamad said that the visit was part of a regular process of consultation and coordination which had become a tradition between the two countries. He said that the causeway built with Saudi Arabian help symbolized the indissoluble bonds of friendship.

At noon, King Khaled entertained his guest at lunch. The banquet was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan.

Meanwhile, King Khaled Thursday cabled his congratulations to Qatari Ruler Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, on that country's national day.

BP, AGIP blame strong dollar for fall in profits

LONDON, Sept. 3 (R) — Two of Europe's leading oil companies reported a sharp deterioration in earnings Thursday and both said the strength of the U.S. dollar was partly to blame.

British Petroleum, the world's fifth largest oil company, said its profits in the first half of this year fell to \$1.10 billion from \$1.62 billion in the same period last year. When inflation was taken into account, BP lost \$43 million in the first six months compared to a \$541 million gain last year.

Meanwhile in Milan, the Italian state oil

company AGIP reported a half-year loss of \$ 103 million against a profit of \$100 million in the whole of 1980.

Both companies said the deterioration was partly due to the surge of the dollar pushing up the cost of oil they had to buy. This was despite some falls in exporting countries' oil prices set in U.S. dollars because of the world oil glut. BP said the cost of its oil in dollars had fallen slightly in the second quarter of 1981, but when converted into other currencies, this cost had risen substantially. The dollar has kept 20 percent against leading currencies so far this year.

Because of slack demand in its sales markets, BP had not been able to fully recover these increase costs. Its second quarter profit was \$370 million, only about half its first quarter figure. Refining operations throughout Europe have been in deep slump, with prices of many products well below the cost of producing them. BP said its sales of oil products, such as furnace oils, had slumped nine percent because of low demand.

The chemical market was also stagnant, although BP's sales tonnage had risen slightly because customers had finished

using up unwanted stocks. Both BP and AGIP said they had taken action to cut costs. AGIP, which said it expected to break even or only have a small loss over the full year, has phased out high-price supplies from Libya and contracted to buy more cheap oil.

BP has also cut purchases of high-priced oil and said it had reduced its oil stocks by 36 million barrels to save money. The company said trading conditions were improving with cuts in crude prices easing the squeeze in Europe. It also boosted exploration and production in the first half of 1981, doubling capital spending to \$2.29 billion.

Mediators consult Lebanese leaders

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (AP) — Arab mediators, who are meeting here in an attempt to bring about an end to the six-year-old Lebanese crisis, Thursday, began consultations with Lebanese officials and party leaders with the ultimate aim of bringing about a national reconciliation among Lebanon's warring factions.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria as well as Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi of Tunisia, who make up what is known as the Arab Follow-Up Committee on Lebanon, held their first round of talks at the presidential palace at Baabda, eight kms east of Beirut. The meeting was chaired by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. At the end of the 75-minute session, Klibi told reporters that contacts with Lebanese party leaders would continue on an ambassador level and said the foreign ministers' committee would resume its deliberations later.

The lower-level contacts may pave the way for a promised roundtable conference grouping all of Lebanon's factions and parties. Prince Saud Al-Faisal, and his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad arrived in Beirut Wednesday night after talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad in the Syrian coastal city of Latakia. Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam and Klibi arrived at the hilltop presidential residence Thursday morning.

Ten minutes before the motorcade arrived, Israeli jets on a reconnaissance flight crashed the sound barrier over the capital, underscoring the main issue which has proved to be a stumbling block in the peace talks: the question of cooperation between Lebanon's rightwing Christians and Israel.

Christian militia leader Bassem Gemayel, who has moved to fulfill a Syrian prerequisite for national unity talks by submitting a letter to Sarkis in which he reportedly vowed to break ties with the Zionist state, arrived at Baabda Palace Thursday afternoon and met with the Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian ambassadors.

The Lebanese Front, a political coalition of Christian rightwing parties headed by former President Camille Chamoun, Wednesday endorsed the Gemayel letter and said it considered the question of cooperation with Israel as settled. Klibi said after the committee's last meeting July 25 that the mediators had found the document "satisfactory" but Syria's foreign minister stressed that the words would have to be put into action before national reconciliation was possible.

A further embarrassment for the Christians was the declaration by an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Thursday who said in Tel Aviv there was "no change in our policy" regarding support for the Christians but he added it was expected that the Christians would reduce the visibility of ties. Israel has provided the rightist forces with military equipment and training as well as some technicians.

The "collaboration issue" has been a sore point for Syria which maintains a 22,000-stroop peacekeeping force in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate to police an armistice between Maronite Christians and a coalition of Palestinians and nationalist Lebanese Muslims the main antagonists in the 1975-76 civil war.

For their part, the Christians have pushed for expansion of the peacekeeping forces to include troops from other countries — and do so to set a time limit on the presence of Syrian troops.

Syria has insisted on guarantees to shore up the pledge of noncooperation with Israel and proposed to the committee that an Arab committee be set to supervise private ports along the Mediterranean coast controlled by the Christian militias to guarantee a freeze on arms shipments.

Informed sources said the rightist Lebanese front had agreed in principle to allow a joint Arab observer team to supervise cargo movement but insisted that the committee be "supervisory only" and that it also monitor ports controlled by nationalists and Palestinians.

France's jobless hit 1.83m mark

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AFP) — There were 1.834 million people without work in France in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, a fall of 0.8 percent on July. Labor Minister Jean Auroux told a parliamentary social affairs committee here Thursday, reliable sources said.

bal population hits to 4.49b

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 3 (AP) — Statisticians issued their latest estimate of the world population here Wednesday — 4.49 billion in mid-1981, compared with 4.4 billion a year earlier. The estimate is a new issue of *The Quarterly Population Statistics Report*.

Buenos Aires lawyers looking for 7,500 heirs of \$6b fortune

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 3 (AFP) — Lawyers are seeking an estimated 7,500 heirs of the "south American Croesus" — Fausto Correa who died last year leaving behind a fortune now worth billions.

The rich landowner, who died in 1978, left behind a will which laid down that his wealth was to be shared out amongst the

descendants of his eight brothers until the fourth generation. Dr. Hector Manuel Lema, the Buenos Aires lawyer responsible for finding heirs in Argentina, noted: "We have already reached the seventh generation and not a single heir has received one centesimo."

Strangely enough, advertisements published in the press here Monday have not caused a flood of callers and letters from

alleged heirs. Only a few of them have gone to his office. But according to Dr. Lema, there must be an estimated 7,500 heirs scattered about in five south American countries — Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Advertisements about the extraordinary inheritance were published in the national newspapers of all five countries simultaneously Monday.

Dr. Lema explained: "There must be hundreds of heirs of Correa in the world whose names are Garcia, Martinez or Gomez who just do not know that there is a share of \$6,000 million for them." He and his colleagues in La Paz, Rio De Janeiro, Asuncion and Paraguay will have to turn over details of claimants to genealogists who will then have to hunt back into the family history of D.F. Correa to check iden-

tities. This process could take several years.

Correa was an Argentinian who emigrated to Brazil about 1850. Toward the end of his life, he owned vast tracts of land in northern Argentine and southern Brazil, including 80 percent of the State of Rio Grande.

For according to Dr. Lema: "We calculate that the inheritance totals well over \$6,000 million because the heirs, once they

have established their claims, can demand from respective state and central governments compensation for buildings they have built on Correa land in the past 100 years or so."

Dr. Lema does not think that he and his colleagues will be able to compile a list of possible claimants until next March or April at the earliest. Is there anybody called Correa reading this...?

Students to see film of ill-fated building

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi has chaired a meeting of the Supreme Coordination Committee attended by the director of the Water and Sewage Department, the mayors of branch municipalities and the municipality staff.

He called on the Environmental Health Department to redouble its efforts as the pilgrimage season draws near.

The committee was shown a film in color about the 12-story building that collapsed here near Ruwaise, off Medina road, recently. Ruwais Mayor Tareq Abdul Badie said that the technical committee probing the causes of the accident found that the columns of the floors had not been connected together and that the concrete used in the construction had not been tested. The material used is now being analyzed.

Mayor Faresi called for a meeting at King Abdul Aziz University here during which the film would be screened so that municipal workers, students and university professors may benefit from the experience. The film would be followed by a discussion about the reasons that led to the collapse.

The committee noted that new buildings in Jeddah were ugly. Mayor Faresi asked the branch mayors do not let landlords use any colors that are not harmonious. The landlords must use white colors and be constantly in touch with the municipality, Faresi said.

He also underlined the importance of close cooperation between the municipality and the Water and Sewage Department and recommended that the heads of branch municipalities contact the department director whenever any problem arises.

Mayor Faresi again called for more maintenance to the city's gardens which must be fenced to protect them against stray animals. He said that new streets also have to have their share of trees. As for the Corniche area, which is particularly crowded during holidays, Mayor Faresi asked that public conveniences be urgently built. He said that the municipal staff should start selecting locations.

Ahsa to have 9,000 telephone lines

AHSA, Sept. 3 (SPA) — Ahsa Governor Prince Muhammad bin Fahd Al-Jiluwi, will open next month a new 9,000 automatic telephone exchange at Hufuf. Several telephones are being installed in the area and subscribers were given numbers.

A spokesman for Saudi Telephones said that a provisional telephone center will be set up off Riyadh road until the premises approved by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones this year has been built.



Express flights reportedly being canceled

RIYADH, Sept. 3 — Saudia, the national air carrier, will cancel its express flights between Riyadh, Jeddah and Dhahran as of Sept. 15, *Al-Bilad* reported Thursday.

Instead, an exchange of 40 lines have been installed for reservation and reconfirmation. All that the passengers will have to do, according to Ibrahim Abdullah Al-Dughayther, Saudia's district manager for Riyadh, is dial 4772222 or 4774444 between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Any seat will automatically be canceled by the computer if a passenger fails to reconfirm by telephone. People can book their seats one week, one month or even several months in advance, Dughayther said.

He also said that Saudia was still studying the viability of operating direct flight to Manila.

Department to launch motorcycle campaign

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — The Traffic Department will organize a campaign to make sure that motorcycle drivers abide by the rules. It was found that 90 per cent of deaths of motorcycles accidents occur for lack to wear the helmet.

In a statement to *Al-Bilad* Thursday Maj. Gbazi Hamzah, commander of the Northern Zone, said that motorcycles will be regularly stopped to check whether their drivers have driving and motorcycle licenses. He added that the campaign will also include pick-up cars and any vehicle whose body has been hit or damaged.

King Faisal Foundation opens annual meeting

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 (SPA) — Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal, president of the board of trustees of King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation, chaired here Thursday evening the annual meeting of the foundation's general assembly.

The meeting dealt with the closing accounts of 1980, provisional estimates for the first nine months of 1981, and budget estimates for 1982. The preliminary budget for 1981 totals SR321 million.

SR10.5 million have been allocated for charity projects; SR1 million for scholarships; and SR40 million for long-term welfare projects, such as real estate projects

(SR1 million) and the building of a cultural center comprising a mosque and international archives; a research center and a commemorative museum on the works of King Faisal.

The foundation also set up a fund for ten scholarships to be granted to Muslims in the fields of technology, sciences, economics and management as of this year. Moreover, ten percent of the budget for the welfare projects and programs have been earmarked for cancer treatment.

King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation spent SR24,709,000 on welfare activities since it was established in 1976.

Kuwaiti officials visit port

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — A visiting delegation from Kuwaiti customs has expressed admiration for the flexibility, accuracy and expediency of the Saudi Customs Authority, *Okaz* reported Thursday. The delegation met Wednesday with Mansour Abdul Ghaffar, director general of Jeddah Islamic Port's customs.

The delegation visited the port, its security

department and the Quality Control Laboratory. The Customs Department gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation which arrived in Riyadh a few days ago and conferred with Sheikh Hamad Ibrahim Al-Rashudi, the director general of customs and other senior officials. While in Riyadh, it also visited Riyadh International Airport's customs.

Violators fined, sent to jail

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — The Interior Ministry has arrested a number of foreigners on account of falsification and bribery. It issued separate statements for each one of them and publicized them in the local press. They were fined SR1,000 to SR5,000 and received between one to three years of prison. The convicts will also be deported after serving the sentence and banned from re-entering Saudi Arabia.

The culprits were Ali Muhammad Saleh (Yemen); Muhammad Ahmad Mahmoud (Yemen); Adam Jumaa (Chad); Burma Muhammad (Sudan); Othman Al-Haj (Chad); Adam Abdul Nabi (Chad);

Muhammad Abdullah (Yemen); Muncif Khan (Pakistan); Abdullah Hassan (Yemen); Aitha Said (Tanzania); Mussa M'Bodo (Chad); Ahmad Naji (Yemen); Muhammad Abdul Karim (Sudan); Muhammad Ahmad Issa (Chad); Issa Sherif (Somalia); Muhammad Ali Muhammad (Somalia); Shaikin Ahmad (Pakistan); Anwar Gouda (Egypt); Muhammad Mahdi Saleh (Yemen); Nur Wali Qul Khan (Pakistan); Muhammad Ahsaad Abdullah (Egypt); Muhammad Yunous (Pakistan); Bir Muhammad Hussein (Pakistan); and several others.



VIOLATORS: From Top left, Muhammad Ahmad Issa, Shaikin Ahmad, Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Nur Wali Qul, Muhammad Yunous, Issa Sherif, Bir Muhammad Hussein, Muhammad Abdul Karim.

BRIEFS

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — Prince Turki bin Abdul Aziz Wednesday received a message from Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The message was conveyed by a special envoy in presence of the Indian ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the embassy staff. It was reported Thursday.

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — Makkah Governor Prince Majed bin Abdul Aziz was due to return here Thursday from a vacation in Europe. He will resume work on Saturday, according to *Okaz*.

JIZAN, Sept. 3 — The new 55-kilometer Ayban/Al-Daer road was opened in this area Wednesday to link the eastern mountain villages to the coast of Jizan. The road was built with equipment belonging to the Communications Ministry. A large number of officials and local residents attended the inauguration of the new road.

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — Arrangements have been made to award a SR 40 million to a national firm to set up a bridge here that will link the Corniche to the city center, *Al-Bilad* reported Thursday. The allocated amount for the Youth Welfare Bridge is part of Jeddah municipality's project budget. It will start from the Youth Welfare Presidency (near Caravan center) and end at Buhairatul Arbaceen (Lake 40).

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — A delegation of Japanese deputies arrived here Thursday on a short visit to Saudi Arabia. The delegation comprises members of the ruling Democratic Party. It will visit Dhahran to see oil leading installations at Ras Tanura and Al-Khafji as well as Aramco facilities. According to *Al-Bilad*, a special program for the Japanese guests has been prepared by Kudir Harazal-hah, oil undersecretary for accounting.

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — The staff of Jeddah Telephones fell victim to a computer error last week, as it happens every now and then to subscribers, *Okaz* reported Thursday. A zero added by the "generous computer" to their salary sheet caused a mixed feeling of jubilation and disappointment. He who takes SR3,000 per month, found that his salary had jumped to SR30,000 and he who takes SR6,000 was this time entitled to SR60,000, it added.

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 3 (SPA) — A spokesman for the Pakistani Ministry of Religious Affairs denied Wednesday that Pakistani pilgrims would be allowed to travel to the holy places this year with their ordinary international passports. He affirmed that Pakistani pilgrims will bear a special Hajj travel document. He said however that those granted the privilege to go to Saudi Arabia

with their international passports are Pakistanis working abroad.

RIYADH, Sept. 3 — The board of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University has granted 250 scholarships to nationals of various Islamic countries, *Al-Riyadh* reported Thursday. The registrar, Sheikh Khaled bin Abdul Rahman Al-Ujaimi, said that preparations were underway to bring the students to Saudi Arabia.

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — The warehouses committee of Makkah's Chamber of Commerce and Industry is holding meetings on the allocation of warehouses for Makkah merchants, *Arab News* learnt Thursday. The meetings are attended by representatives of Jeddah ports directorate. A set of resolutions will be issued shortly.

INTER GULF RECRUITMENT SERVICES
100, Main Street, P.O. Box 4, Doha, Qatar

A major allied services company in Dubai has irreplaceable opportunities for an experienced and ambitious Arab/Asian Data Processing professional.

DATA PROCESSING MANAGER (Ref. IGRS-220)
 Circa Dh. 120,000 p.a.

A highly professional and business orientated manager is required to supervise, plan, develop and manage a D.P. department.

Experience must include 10 years in O.P. management gained mainly in distributive processing environments using IBM run-computers. An in-depth knowledge of at least 2 of the following is highly desirable:

- IBM S-34
- RPG II
- Teleprocessing

The ideal candidate must be adaptive in his approach to O.P. and be willing to make a personal contribution to his fellow managers and who can enhance the future role of D.P. within the organisation.

TERMS AND BENEFITS

- Married or Single Status
- 4 Weeks Annual Leave
- Family air tickets (up to 3 children)

Candidates wishing to apply for these vacancies or wishing to be considered for our Computerised Register should post reply within 4 days of this advertisement using relevant reference number and a detailed resume (giving details of family size, experience and academic qualifications) to Inter Gulf Recruitment Services, P.O. Box 10, Doha. It is regretted that only candidates whose applications fully meet the job specification will be acknowledged immediately. All unsuccessful applicants will however automatically be transferred to the Company's computerised register.

INTER GULF RECRUITMENT SERVICES

Read

NEXT week in

SAUDI BUSINESS

COVER:

In a variety of fields, Saudi Arabia has carved a name for itself. Its carpets are very much in demand in Western markets. *Ahmad Shabaan* probes on page 20 the carpet industry's past and spreads out a detailed account of its development and achievement.

TOURISM TAKES OFF:

The government has determined to transform the Asir region into one of the best tourist resorts in the Gulf. *Ahmad Kamal Khuro* visits one such resort and files a report.

RAIL LINK:

The Dammam-Riyadh link, the largest project being implemented by the Saudi Government Railroad Organization during the third five-year plan, is put into effect by awarding the middle section contract to a Pakistani firm. *Scott Pendleton* takes a look at the railway development in the Kingdom.

Read Saudi Business in its new format and cover and you'll feel that you are reading a prestigious magazine published in London, Paris or New York. Don't forget you have an appointment with Saudi Business every Saturday.

AVAILABLE IN ALL BOOKSTORES, KIOSKS AND NEWSPAPER STANDS.

The Memorable Super Compo!

Sansui's Super Compo stereo system has micro-computer memories to make music listening unforgettable. Stereo is now simpler and more fun.

Just push buttons and you've programmed any seven selections on a record in any order you like. Wonderful conveniences of the FM/AM tuner include Digital Quartz-PLL Synthesizer tuning and pushbutton selection of any 6 FM and any 6 AM pre-set stations.

Microcomputer delights of the cassette deck are full-logic and Automatic Music Program Search. Wireless remote control is a nice option, and so is the versatile Graphic Equalizer/Reverb/ Mixer Consolelette.

Just push a button for memorable music. Memorable Super Compo by the hi-fi specialist, Sansui.

9900

Full Auto DD Turntable RS-7; Infrared Remote Control System RG-7; Stereo Graphic Equalizer Consolelette with reverb/mixer T-9; Digital Quartz-PLL Synthesizer Tuner with 12 FM/AM Station Presets and Auto Search Tuning A-9; Integrated DC-Servo Amplifier, 65W RMS x 2 D-300M; Full-logic Metal-Compatible Cassette Deck GX-95; Audio Cabinet with Headphone Jack S-65; 4-Way Speaker System 12-3/8" Woofer, 105W

FR-D55: Computerized Track Sequence Selection

Control System RG-7; Stereo Graphic Equalizer Consolelette with reverb/mixer T-9; Digital Quartz-PLL Synthesizer Tuner with 12 FM/AM Station Presets and Auto Search Tuning A-9; Integrated DC-Servo Amplifier, 65W RMS x 2 D-300M; Full-logic Metal-Compatible Cassette Deck GX-95; Audio Cabinet with Headphone Jack S-65; 4-Way Speaker System 12-3/8" Woofer, 105W

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 14-1 Izumi 2-chome, Suginami-ku, TOKYO, 168 JAPAN

Sansui products are available through:

AHMED ALI BADOGHAISHI P.O. Box 65, Alkhuber, Tel: 8646786, P.O. Box 815, Jeddah, Tel: 25814, P.O. Box 1192, Riyadh, Tel: 28827

Khomeini aide murdered Iranian parliament okays Kani cabinet

TEHRAN, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — The Iranian parliament Thursday approved the 12-man cabinet proposed by the new Prime Minister Hojatoleslam Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani. The parliament approved the cabinet list by 170 to four in an open vote, with four blank ballots. Nine MPs present did not participate in the vote.

The 50-year-old Kani retained all 20 ministers of his predecessor Hojatoleslam Muhammad Bahonar, who was burned to death with President Muhammad Ali Rajavi by an incendiary bomb at the prime ministry in Tehran last Sunday.

The Parliament spokesman said the two newcomers were former Tehran Mayor Camaleddin Nik-Ravesh, who succeeded Kani as interior minister, and Muhammad Jafar-Nejad, minister of roads and construction.

Before the vote, members rejected a call by Kani to confirm his cabinet without debate. I ask you to vote immediately without

Pakistan builds navy with alien aid, India says

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (AFP) — India is aware that Pakistan is increasing its naval strength with the help of some other foreign countries, junior Defense Minister Shivraj told said Thursday in answer to a parliamentary question.

He said India was keeping a constant watch on the situation and taking all necessary steps to protect its security and integrity. He did not name the countries assisting Pakistan. Answering a separate question, Patil said India was also aware of the bases of big powers and the presence of their ships in the Indian Ocean. He, however, declined to give details saying that it would not be in the public interest to do so.

debate, so we can immediately go to work," Kani said after a short speech. But his request was met with laughter, and discussion began immediately.

The new prime minister himself was confirmed without debate Wednesday. But Aug. 17 parliament discussed the last cabinet, submitted by the late Prime Minister Bahonar, for several hours.

Ten speakers, five in favor of the cabinet list and five opposed, were given ten minutes each to address the parliament. Two of the first three criticized Kani's record as interior minister, a post he took in February 1980. They also condemned his chosen successor, Tehran Mayor Kamal Eddin Nikravesh.

As the debate opened, Ayatollah Muhammad Sadoghi, prosecutor in Iran's revolutionary courts, was quoted as saying Iran would lose all "people of worth" within a few months, unless more effective security measures were taken.

Meanwhile, attackers killed a cleric who represented Ayatollah Khomeini in the Caspian port of Bandar Anzali, while he was asleep, *the Islamic Republic* newspaper reported Thursday. The attackers, "counter-revolutionary elements," threw grenades into the home of Hojatoleslam Morteza Khodadi, the newspaper said, adding that "He fell as a martyr in his bed."

The paper said Khodadi's wife had a leg amputated after the attack. His son suffered slight injuries, it added.

In an interview published in the Danish daily *Politiken*, ousted president Bani-Sadr said the death of Ayatollah Khomeini could lead to a bloody war which will spell the end of Iran.

In an interview to *Al Nahar* of Beirut, exiled Iranian leader Masoud Rajavi insisted Thursday that he recently met Hani Al-Hassan, a senior member of Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO has implicitly denied that Rajavi met Hassan, a former PLO representative in Tehran and a close aide of Arafat. It said Hassan had been in Romania.

Export privileges denied

U.S. blocks plane sale to Libya

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The U.S. Commerce Department has denied export privileges to a man and two companies suspected by U.S. officials of trying to sell American-made aircraft to Libya outside legal channels, officials said Wednesday.

A department press release said the ruling was issued by hearing commissioner Bertram Kredman.

"Freedom said that a department investigation leads him to believe that the three parties have engaged in a scheme to procure the aircraft in a manner contrary to United States export control restrictions applicable to the export to Libya of U.S.-origin aircraft valued in excess of \$3 million," the release said.

It added that "the department has been investigating for several months a large-scale and worldwide effort by Libya to procure U.S.-origin aircraft and related spare parts."

Officials were not immediately available for comment on possible uses — whether

military or otherwise — of the aircraft in question.

The release did not say that commerce department administrators a law "restricting exports when necessary for national security, foreign policy or domestic short-supply reasons." The release said export privileges are being denied to Muhammad Ali Hijazi, president of United African Airlines, the company which has addresses in Tripoli, as well as in Luxembourg and Malta, and Greenline Aviation of Luxembourg.

The order "prohibits other firms from dealing in any export transactions with the denied parties without prior commerce department authorization," the release said. Relations between Libya and the United States, strained for some time, became worse recently after U.S. Navy jet fighters shot down two Libyan planes Aug. 19 over the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast. U.S. officials say the American fighter pilots fired in self-defense.

Egyptian opposition leaders held

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — Egyptian police Wednesday night arrested several Muslim and Christian extremists believed to be responsible for religious violence that killed 14 persons and injured 34 in June in the aweya el Hamra section of the capital, the interior ministry announced.

The communiqué announcing the arrests did not say how many arrests were made. It said that the persons arrested had "exploited religion and endangered the country's security" and that they were "allied in this goal to elements hostile to the regime in power."

Spokesmen for Egypt's socialist Labor Party (SLP) and the leftwing Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) said those detained included leading members of the two parties. Among them were the SLP's deputy chairman Helmi Murad, a former education minister, Hamed Zidan, editor of the SLP newspaper *Al-Shaabi* and Hussein Abdul Razak, editor of the UPP news sheet, the spokesmen said.

A statement from the interior ministry said all details of the arrests would be disclosed by President Anwar Sadat in a major speech Thursday. According to his aides, the president is to announce measures to curb sectarian strife following the clashes. He has called a special session of parliament Saturday to outline his plan to curb some religious groups.

BRIEFS

NEWINGTON, New Hampshire, (AP) — The last four of 14 Israel-bound F-16 jet fighters left Pease Air Force Base Thursday, base spokesman said.

AMMAN, (R) — West Germany will provide Jordan with experts to advise on administrative procedures and coordinate activities with foreign organizations, the West Germany embassy announced Thursday. It said in a press release that under notes exchanged here, the experts would be

assigned to a number of departments and institutions. The embassy did not say how many experts would be sent to Jordan or when they would arrive.

BEIRUT, (R) — The newspaper *Al-Liwa* said Thursday that China had recently supplied the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) with an unspecified quantity of medium and heavy weapons, ammunition and other military equipment. This followed high-level military contacts between Peking and the PLO.

NDJAMENA, (AFP) — A crowd estimated to number 100,000 people watched the execution here this week of two Chad soldiers condemned to death by a court-martial for murder, it was reported Wednesday.

VIENNA, (R) — The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, has sent Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky a telegram deploring last Saturday's attack on Vienna's main synagogue. The message also expressed the league's sympathy for the families of the two Jews killed.

Court stays execution of Ziaur killers

DACCA, Sept. 3 (AFP) — A high court bench in Dacca Thursday issued an interim order for temporary stay of the executions of the 12 army officers who were sentenced to death by a general court martial last month for the mutiny and killing of President Ziaur Rahman May 30 this year.

The two-member court of judges on prayer from the families of the convicted officers ranging from brigadier to lieutenant issued the order to withhold the execution till hearing of the writ petitions by the court is complete. The court met briefly to hear the petitions and issued the ad-interim orders before adjourning the session till Thursday afternoon.

Earlier press reports said the acting President Justice Abdus Sattar who is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces had rejected the mercy pleas made by the families of the condemned officers. This implied that unless last-minute legal complications arose, the 12 would hang within a week from last Monday when the rejection was reportedly conveyed to their families.

However, nothing has been said officially so far about the rejection of mercy petitions or bailing. Meanwhile, informed sources Thursday denied reports in a section of foreign news media that the death sentences had been carried out against the condemned officers who were among 31 armed personnel tried by a seven-member court martial in July last. The sources who preferred to remain unidentified however did not give any other details.

W. diplomats discount threat by Col. Qaddafi

TRIPOLI, Sept. 3 (AP) — Veteran Western diplomats here said Wednesday they doubt that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi would carry out his threat to retaliate by attacking U.S. nuclear arms bases if America violates Libyan waters.

Three top-ranking envoys said in interviews that they view seriously Qaddafi's call for Libya to ally itself formally with the Soviet bloc, but that such an alliance might take a long time to be put in effect. If Qaddafi does make a pact with Moscow, then Libya would give the Soviet their first military bases in the Mediterranean, the diplomats said.

Qaddafi said in a speech Tuesday that Libya would retaliate against U.S. nuclear arms depots in the countries of the Mediterranean if American planes or ships again enter Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast. U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan fighters over the gulf 50 miles from the Libyan coast Aug. 15. Libya claims territorial rights over the entire Gulf, including waters 100 miles from shore, whereas the United States recognizes a traditional three-mile area.

"No matter how small Libya is, it can deliver several effective strikes against U.S. aircraft carriers and bases in Europe, causing a calamity," Qaddafi said. He specifically warned Italy, Greece, and Turkey that they were in danger of Libyan attacks against U.S. nuclear arms bases there.

In Rome, the Italian government Wednesday reacted with "astonishment" to Qaddafi's remarks. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, attending a Christian Democrat meeting in Trento, told reporters that the foreign ministry had summoned Libyan diplomats to explain Qaddafi's remarks. Officials at the office of Premier Giovanni Spadolini said they were shocked by Qaddafi's threat to bomb U.S. facilities. "This is not the way

we've conducted business with Libyans all these years," commented one official.

The Western envoys in Tripoli, who all asked not to be named, stressed that Qaddafi often talks extemporaneously and his words should not necessarily be taken literally.

Another diplomat agreed with his colleague's assessment, but added: "I know this is an optimistic reading of the speech. On the face of it, there isn't any avoiding that he (Qaddafi) menaced practically everybody." A third diplomat also said he doubted Qaddafi would actually launch an attack against U.S. bases. He noted that Qaddafi chose to make a hypothetical threat against the United States than taking direct action by halting Libyan oil sales to the United States or retaliating against 2,000 Americans living in Libya.

He suggested that Qaddafi made the threat in part to convince West Europeans that there is a genuine danger of war in the Mediterranean, and thus encourage them to pressure the Reagan administration to soften its policies toward Libya.

Cholera epidemic over, Jordan says

AMMAN, Sept. 3 (AP) — The cholera epidemic which struck Jordan this summer is over, Health Minister Dr. Zuhair Malhas declared Thursday. He said the country's last reported case of cholera was 10 days ago.

In the past two months, 1,500 suspected cases of cholera were reported and 908 persons were treated for the disease, Malhas said. Six of the victims died. The health minister said Jordan was able to bring the epidemic under control with the help of experts from the World Health Organization and Arab countries.

U.S. Sinai unit to be based at Sharm El Sheik

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The 800-man U.S. infantry battalion which will serve with multinational force in the Sinai desert will be stationed at a base near Sharm El Sheik at the upper end of the Red Sea, it was disclosed Wednesday.

The United States will contribute a total of about 1,100 troops and civilian observers to the 2,500-man international force which will patrol the Egyptian border in the vast Sinai desert. The U.S. Army engineers have awarded a \$32 million contract to build two base camps for the multinational force, one near Sharm El Sheik at the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula and the other one in the north near the Eitam Air Base. Two light infantry battalions from other countries, a logistics support unit and an observer group, will operate from the northern base.

Fiji, Uruguay and Colombia have also agreed to provide troops for the force. Army engineer officials have estimated that the base camps and their facilities will cost between \$50 million and \$100 million with the United States paying about 60 percent of the cost and Egypt and Israel dividing the remaining expense equally.

Military officials said a U.S. infantry battalion will spend about six months in the Sinai and then be replaced by another battalion on a rotational basis. The first U.S. unit to be assigned has not yet been named.

Army engineer officials said the construction project will include barracks, headquarters, buildings, messing facilities and other structures, at the two bases. A coastal patrol boat also will be stationed at the southern base near Sharm El Sheik. Pentagon officials said they did not yet know whether that boat will be manned by Americans.

THE STRONGEST BASE TO BUILD YOUR BUSINESS ON.

The strength of every Land Rover lies in its steel box chassis. It provides the rigidity to prevent twisting and bending and so greatly improves Land Rover's durability, stability and handling over rough terrain.

This, with the power of the V8 engine, gives Land Rover its unparalleled capacity to climb, carry and tow.

But those are just a few of its strong points.

As well as being the most durable and reliable off-road vehicle, it also has permanent 4-wheel drive and 8 forward and 2 reverse gears, so every Land Rover, whether Pick-up or Station Wagon, is well equipped to tackle the most difficult of jobs.

With financial terms available, including renting, leasing and buying over a period, together with increased outlets and improved service and parts back-up, the Land Rover has never been made more attainable.

For further details contact your nearest dealer:

OLAYAN **الاولان**
GCC **جيس**

AL-KHOBAR: P.O. Box 356.
Tel. 8640685/8642036/8640696/
8640691.
Tlx. 670019 Olayan SJ (Head Office).

RIYADH:
P.O. Box 967. Tel. 4779334.
Tlx. 201365 Oshcor SJ.

JEDDAH: P.O. Box 1227.
Tel. 6653555/6656049.
Tlx. 401424 Oshcoj SJ.

ABHA: P.O. Box 535.
Tel. 2234944/2230440.

HOFFUF: Mohammed AA. Boudy Est.
Tel. 24144

TABUK:
Ahmed Abu Their. P.O. Box 67.
Tel. 27252. Tlx. 821021.

AL JOUF:
Ahmed Abu Their. Tel. 41655.

AL GURIATT: Ahmed Abu Their. Tel. 21908.
Tlx. 9837020



STRENGTH



45° TIPPING ANGLE



CLIMBS 1:1



READY AVAILABILITY



POWER TAKE-OFFS



IN CLIMATES
+48°C/-28°C



V8
POWER



LAND ROVER



25 MODELS



4 TONNES TOW



KINGDOM WIDE



No. 1 4 x 4

OUR BUSINESS IS:
GLASS
INDECOM
P.O. Box: 2838, Jeddah
Tel: (02) 682-38-45/46
Tlx: 403146 IDJED SJ.

Verification main issue

J.S., Soviets hold arms control talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's arms control adviser, Eugene Rostow, has held his first meeting with a Soviet expert on the subject, a discussion which both sides felt went well, the S. government has said.

The meeting dealt with verification and is held in Washington on Aug. 21. It was ended as a move toward U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms control, which have been in limbo since the United States failed to ratify a treaty negotiated by the administration of former President Jimmy Carter.

The talks focused on ways to verify future missile sites, a prime concern to Reagan administration arms control officials, the State Department said, Wednesday. But State Department spokesman Dean Fischer tried to reporters a *New York Times* report that Rostow told the Soviets that any future arms control accords would have to include on-site inspection.

This proposal had never been accepted by the Soviet Union in the past. "The issue of on-site inspection did not come up in that discussion," Fischer said.

Fischer said that discussions dealt with various cooperative measures on arms control verification. A spokesman for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said both sides elieve the meeting went well. He said further meetings were expected.

The Soviet official in the talks, charge d'affaires Aleksander Bessertnykh, was said to have told the Americans he would be seeking further instructions from Moscow. The administration has concentrated heavily on the verification issue as a key part of any future arms control treaty to replace the moribund SALT II pact negotiated by the Carter administration.

Rostow told a Senate hearing in July: "Given the importance of verification for the viability of arms control across the board Soviet willingness to consider cooperative measures to improve the verifiability of specific limitations may be a litmus test of their commitment to serious limitations." But Rostow did not call for on-site inspection of Soviet missile locations.

Meanwhile, American intelligence experts believe, the Russians will continue to increase military spending although it is harming their economy, according to testimony made public Wednesday.

The testimony by top officials of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, released by a congressional committee, also indicated that Soviet oil production is increasing. Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade of the joint Economic Committee, said the information contradicts earlier predictions that the Soviets were in danger of running out of oil.

Chinese warn on relations

Carter agrees on neutron

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 3 (AP) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Thursday he did "not disagree" with the decision of his successor, Ronald Reagan, to deploy the neutron warhead.

At an airport news conference after arriving from China, Carter indicated that Reagan's decision to deploy the weapon was he right one because "I recognized as president that the Soviet Union was increasing its threat both in strategic and short-range nuclear weapons."

During his term in office, Carter held up deployment of the neutron warhead. He said that three countries including the United States and the Soviet Union have developed the weapon, but did not name the third country.

Carter said it was his "deepest commitment as president" to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons. But he said he saw the attempt to slow down the arms race as a "fruitless search" after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's "encouragement of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

Before leaving China, Carter said the Chinese leadership has warned of a "retro-

gression" in Sino-United States relations if the issue of Taipei was not "handled properly." A U.S. source quoted Carter as telling a press conference in Shanghai Thursday: "I have been surprised and impressed at the vehemence with which they (Chinese leaders) put this issue forward to me."

These words contrast markedly with statements made by Carter last Friday prior to his departure from Peking indicating that he had "not detected among Chinese leaders any quandary about the U.S. President Ronald Reagan policy." During his stay in Peking, the former U.S. president, who played a key role in the 1979 Sino-American normalization accord, met China's top leaders, including senior Communist Party strong man Deng Xiaoping, party Chairman Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

"All the Chinese officials made very clear to me their very deep concern about the issue," Carter was quoted as saying. "If the normalization is not honored, then there might be retrogression in the relationship," he added.

Carter refrained from criticizing the policy of his successor in the White House, saying he planned to submit a "definitive and constructive report" on his trip to President Reagan.

The issue of U.S. arms sales to Taipei is one of the main bones of contention between China and the Reagan administration at the moment. Peking accuses Washington of failing to honor the normalization accord which terminated official relations between the United States and Taipei.

Carter related during the press conference a small incident which took place in Shanghai Wednesday. He said a young Chinese man had surged from the crowd to hand him a letter protesting shortcomings in the city's health care service but was immediately seized and taken away by police.

When it Comes to Fibre Glass Tanks Call TANGO تانكو
6604251 P.O. Box 5765 Jeddah

TIHAMA Proudly Presents

Summary of Saudi Arabian Third Five Year Development Plan

Surgery of Advanced Cancer of Head and Neck

At TIHAMA our objective is to give you a diverse range of new books on subjects ranging from medicine to art.

It is our constant endeavour to portray achievements and advances of the Arab World to the world at large.

Your continued interest will strengthen our efforts.

Thank you.

مكتبة التهامي

Team brings back safe from Andrea Doria 'Enormous hole caused sinking'

MONTAUK, New York, Sept. 3 (R) — An American expedition which explored the sunken wreck of the Italian luxury liner *Andrea Doria* has returned with a new theory on the disaster in which 51 persons died.

The divers found an enormous hole on one side of the ship which they think explains why it went down so quickly after it was in collision with the Swedish liner *Stoc-kholm* 25 years ago. They believe this discounts claims that the ship sank because crew members failed to secure one of its watertight doors.

"The hole in the generating room was so large that it wouldn't have mattered how many doors were opened or closed," an expedition spokesman said. "The water was coming in from the sea, not from another compartment."

The expedition also brought back Wednesday one of the 12 safes on board the 29,000-ton *Andrea Doria* when it sank off the coast of Nantucket. The unopened safe was taken to a New York city aquarium where it was to be immersed in a shark tank for security. It will remain there until expedition leader Peter Gimbel opens it during a live television documentary on his month-long expedition.

The team hinted that the wreck has a curse on it. Peter Gimbel said that recuperation of the ship's two safes — which reportedly contain \$one million in cash and jewels — had been complicated by a



SALVAGED SAFE: As a member of the New York State Police stand guard, right, members of the media crowd around to photograph the safe salvaged from the sunken *Andrea Doria* as it arrived in a water-filled box in Montauk, New York, Wednesday. The safe was part of the treasure recovered by an expedition headed by Peter Gimbel.

"malevolent spirit" that surrounded the wreck.

Gimbel and other divers from his group were able to raise only one of the safes from the *Andrea Doria*, Gimbel's wife, filmmaker Elga Andersen, filmed the expedition for a television documentary that will

be shown this winter. The safe will be opened in front of TV cameras at the end of the film.

There is a strong possibility that the Gimbel team has returned empty-handed as only one of the two safes was raised.

BRIEFS

LONDON (AFP) — Police have recovered a small Rembrandt painting that was stolen from a London art museum last month. The work by the 17th century Dutch master, a small portrait on wood, was officially valued at 200,000 pounds (\$400,000), but experts said it could bring in one million pounds (\$2 million) if sold at auction.

LONDON (AFP) — The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Singapore Oct. 2 to 4, and reside at International Equestrian Federation meetings, Buckingham Palace said Thursday.

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India will leave Sept. 23 on a 16-day tour of Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Australia, the government announced Wednesday. The 63-year-old Indian leader is scheduled first to visit Jakarta, where she will hold talks with Indonesian President Suharto before departing for Fiji Sept. 25.

WARSAW (AP) — Tadeusz Baird, one of Poland's most highly regarded composers of contemporary symphonic chamber music is dead at 53, the Polish news agency PAP reported Thursday. The agency said Baird died Wednesday and death came "suddenly". Baird died nearly on the eve, of the opening of the 25th annual Warsaw autumn celebration, a festival of contemporary music which he founded.

NAIROBI (AP) — Mbiyu Koinange, one of Kenya's founding fathers and for nearly two decades one of the most powerful men in the country, died here Wednesday night. Koinange had a lifelong friendship with Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta, and both pioneered the country's struggle for independence from the British.

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet officials seized six Western books at the start of a week-long international book fair here Wednesday, exhibitors said. The books, confiscated during a tour of stands by customs officers before the official opening, had been put on display by U.S. and West German publishers, they said.

Ten top pop

Pointer Sisters retain second spot

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP) — Diana Ross-Lionel Richie duet magic kept their "Endless Love" at the top of the pop singles records charts in the United States for the fourth week in a row Wednesday.

It was week No. 3 for "Slow Hand" by the Pointer Sisters in second slot in the *Cash Box* magazine chart. Juice Newton hopped up two spaces to third with her "Queen of Hearts." Last week's No. 3 hit, Joey Scarbury's "Theme from 'The Greatest American Hero,'" slipped to fourth. New to the ten top pop list was Ronnie Milsap's "No Gettin' Over Me," up from 12th to 10th but in the No. 1 position in the country and western charts for the past three weeks.

Another newcomer to the pop chart was "Who's Crying Now" by Journey, up from 11th to 9th. In the country and western scene, Milsap's "No Gettin' Over Me" stayed on for a third week in a row at top of the *Cash Box* magazine chart. "Miracles" by Don Williams was second, and "Don't Wait on Me" by the Statler Brothers was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Endless Love — Diana Ross and Lionel Richie.
- (2) Slow Hand — Pointer Sisters.
- (3) Queen of Hearts — Juice Newton.
- (4) Theme from "The Greatest American Hero" — Joey Scarbury.
- (5) Jessie's Girl — Rick Springfield.
- (6) Urgent — Foreigner.
- (7) (10) Stop Draggin' My Heart Around — Stevie Nicks with Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers.
- (8) Lady You Bring Me Up — Commodores.
- (9) Who's Crying Now — Journey.
- (10) (12) No Gettin' Over Me — Ronnie Milsap.

The ten top country-western singles, as

rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) No Gettin' Over Me — Ronnie Milsap.
- (2) Miracles — Don Williams.
- (3) Don't Wait on Me — Statler Brothers.
- (4) Tight Fitin' Jeans — Conway Twitty.
- (5) Older Women — Ronnie McDowell.
- (6) It's Now or Never — John Schneider.
- (7) You don't Know Me — Mickey Gilley.
- (8) Party Time — T.G. Sheppard.
- (9) Some Days are Diamonds — John Denver.
- (10) (11) A Texas State of Mind — David Frizzell and Shelly West.

In Britain, it was all change once more at the top of the British singles chart this week as yet another disc took over the No. 1 spot. After only one week in the top ten, the unknown British duo Soft Cell rocketed to the top with "Tainted Love," a futuristic semi-electronic version of a song written in 1975 by Gloria Jones.

This week's top ten as listed by *Melody Maker* with last week's placings in brackets:

- (4) Tainted Love — Soft Cell.
- (1) Japanese Boy — Aneka.
- (5) Hold on Tight — Electric Light Orchestra.
- (2) Love Action — Human League.
- (9) One in Ten — UB 40.
- (21) She's Got Claws — Gary Numan.
- (14) Abacab — Genesis.
- (3) Hooked on Classics — Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.
- (6) Girls on Film — Duran Duran.
- (10) Caribbean Disco — Lobo.

VACANCIES at SAHARA TOWERS

ULAYA, RIYADH

APARTMENT AVAILABLE

COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN LUXURY STYLE WITH CENTRAL A/C, VIDEO SYSTEM, LAUNDRY FACILITIES, SWIMMING POOL AND TENNIS COURT, MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING.

For more information contact:
ALKARAWAN ESTABLISHMENT
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, — Tel. 464-1869 nr 464-1910



ABDULLAH ESTABLISHMENT FOR TRADING & INDUSTRY

AGENTS FOR

MESSINA LINE

Notice To Consignees

JOLLY BLU Voy no 260

Arrival 4.9.81 / 6.11.1401
Departure 4.9.81 / 6.11.1401

CONSIGNEES OR THEIR AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO TIMELY ARRANGE FOR THE DOCUMENTS NECESSARY FOR CLEARING AND WITHDRAW THEIR DELIVERY ORDERS (AGAINST SUBMISSION OF ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING, DULY ENDORSED, OR BANK GUARANTEES) UPON VESSEL'S ARRIVAL

For more information, please contact:
Jeddah P.O. Box 7778
Aljohara Bldg., Baghdadiya.
Tel: (64) 24879/26998-9.
Tlx: 401504 Fislina/400688 Johera
Cable: FAISALNA.

GOOD TASTE IS NO LONGER EXTENSIVE VISIT AMERICAN FURNITURE

AL ASAD TRADING ESTABLISHMENT, PRINCE FAHD ROAD, JEDDAH, TEL. 6658200 NEAR CHILD LAND

WAREHOUSE REQUIRED

REQUIRED A COVERED WAREHOUSE ON RENT WITH FLOOR AREA OF 2000 TO 2500 SQ. METERS, TO STORE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

PREFERRED AREA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE OR NEAR ABOUTS.

PLEASE WRITE TO: P.O. BOX: 4403 — JEDDAH.

MATERIAL FOR SALE

	QUANTITY
1— TRAVERTINE 30x30 -2cm thick from Tivoli, Italy.	-1000 Sq. Metres
2— Paint special for road marking white colour	-10,000 Kg.
3— Fireproof paint — Half an hour stability to fire-white colour.	-2,500 Kg.
4— Plastic paint — Brown colour.	-275 Kg.
5— 1 Forklift CASE C586 with 620 hours working.	

Please contact JOUFFRIEU INTERNATIONAL CO. — Jeddah or, call Mr CACKAERT on Tel: 665-6101.

Arab news

THE ARAB NEWS IS A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

HISHAM ALI HAFIZ
MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ
 Publishers
MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI
 Editor in Chief
SAUD ALI HAFIZ
 General Manager

MAIN OFFICE: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4656 TEL.: 654229 654743 6533723 CABLE: MARADNEWS TELETYPE: 401570 ARANEWS SJ JEDDAH

RYYADH OFFICE: AL BATHA STREET, AL RAJHI BUILDING NO. 2, 4th FLOOR, APT. 210, P.O. BOX 478 TEL.: 38272-30460-TELEX: 201680, CABLE: ARABNEWS TELETYPE: 201680 MARAD SJ

EASTERN REGION OFFICE: ABULLAH FOUAD CENTER ABUL AZIZ STREET 10TH FLOOR SUITE 1003 AL-KHOBAR TEL.: 964291 964678

GIUL OFFICE: BAHRAIN TOWER BUILDING, AL-KHALIFA STREET - MANAMA, BAHRAIN P.O. BOX - 2054 TELETYPE: 9436 ARNEWS - BN PHONE: 23228

EGYPT OFFICE: 31 JAZIRAT AL ARAB STREET, MADINAT ALMOHANDASEEN, ADKKI, CAIRO TEL.: 81832-650121

BEIRUT OFFICE: MIDDLE EAST MARKETING & MEDIA S.A. CONCORDE BLDG, VERDUN STREET, BEIRUT. TEL.: 349488

SUDAN OFFICE: KHARTOUM AL TAKHA BUILDING ATBARA STREET, TEL.: 71707/71782 P.O. BOX: KHARTOUM 2944

TUNISIA OFFICE TEL.: 258611

LONDON OFFICE: 67 GOUGH SQUARE FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4A 3D J. TEL.: 353-44134656 TELETYPE: 689272 ARAB NEWS

SWITZERLAND OFFICE: 9 PLACE DU MOLAD, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, TEL.: 211711 TELETYPE: 289005 SARE, P.O. BOX 795 1211 GENEVA 3

U.S. OFFICES: HOUSTON: 7100 WEST LOOP SOUTH, SUITE 1000 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027 TEL.: (713) 961-0246 TELETYPE: 790209 ARABNEWS HOU

WASHINGTON, D.C. 1301 PENN AVE. N.W. SUITE 1030 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045 TEL.: (202) 638-7183, TELETYPE: 440588 SAUDI U

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$700 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED INTERNATIONAL: \$200 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED

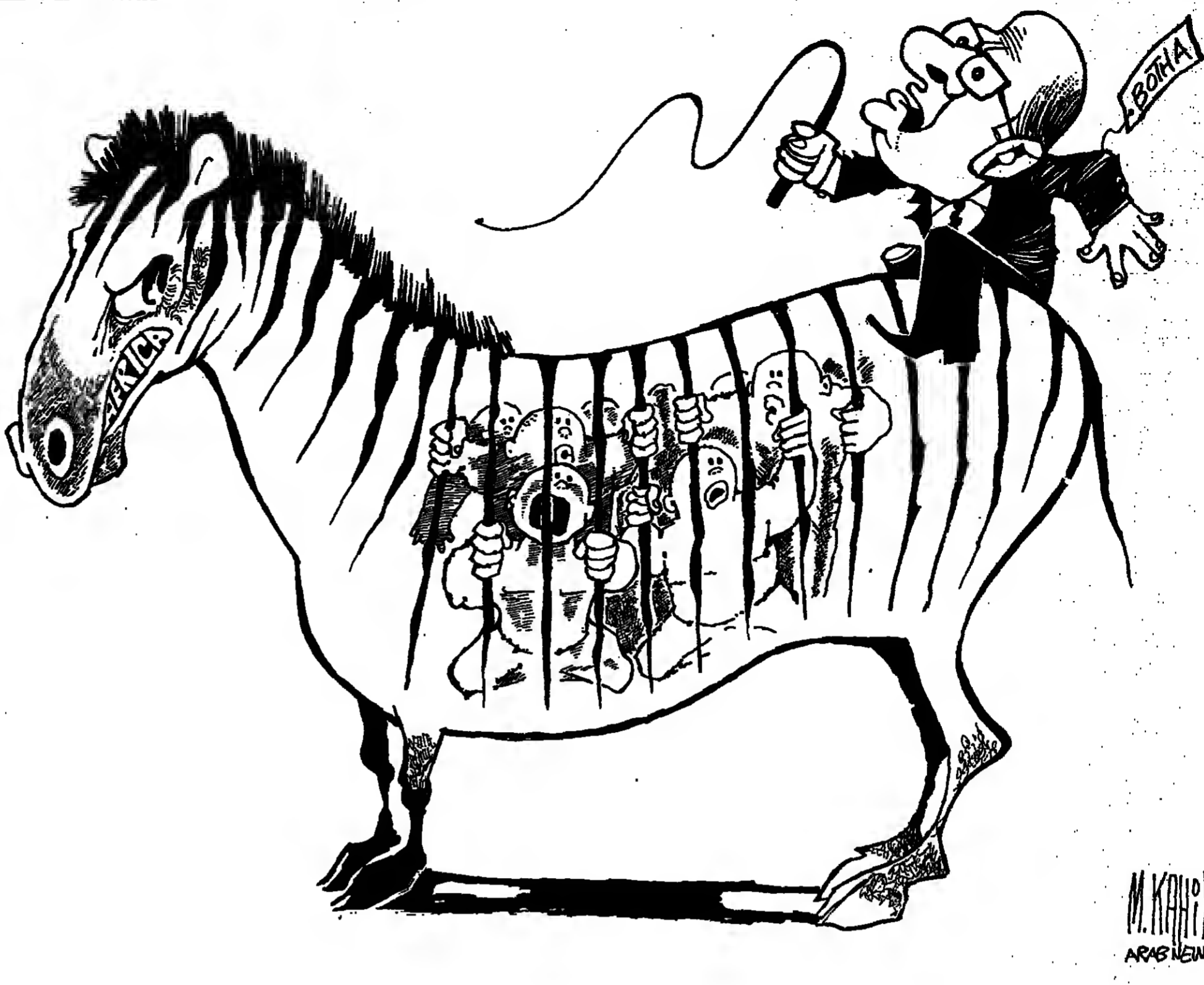
Produced and Printed at Al-Madina Printing and Publishing Co. Jeddah

SOLE ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES



FOR ADVERTISING, PUBLIC RELATIONS & MARKETING RESEARCH

JEDDAH: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Center, Tel. 654444 (28 lines), P.O. Box 549, Tel. 401293 TIHAMA SJ, (2 lines) Cable: TIHAMCO Jeddah
 RYADH: Safwan Street, Near J. State Co. Bldg. Tel. 477, 1000 (10 lines), P.O. Box 481, Tel. 321395, 230619 TIHAMA SA, Cable: TIHAMCO Riyadh
 DAMMAM (BURAIQAH): Medina Rd., Al-Mahmudiyah Rd. 731 No. 699, Tel. 232200
 RIYADH: On Al-Sudair (Mushayj-Jeddah Rd.) Tel. 5432709, 5432623, 5437087
 5437072, P.O. Box: 1074, Cable: TIHAMCO Dammam
 TAIF: Al-Fasliyah District, Airport St. Tel. 236600-736415-736416, P.O. Box: 1243
 QAMMAMUR: Al-Dhahran Road, 10th Khairatun District Bughan Bldg., 7th Floor, Tel. 833392 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 7466, Cable: TIHAMCO Qammamur
 QUTAYBAH: ADNA, BRANCH: Jeddah, Al-Muhammadiyah, Harbin Bldg. Thabit Street, Tel. 6420266, 6420952, 6430926, P.O. Box: 8796
 ADNA: Al-Muhammadiyah District, Tall Road, Tel. 2245810 - 2245806 - 2242971
 P.O. Box: 922, Cable: TIHAMCO Adna
 LONDON: International Press Center, 75 Show Lane, London EC4A 3JB, Tel. 3536859-3536826-3536126-3535144, Telex: 28222 TIHAMA D. Cable: TIHAMCO London EC4
 YAMBUH: On Al-Sudair (Mushayj-Jeddah Rd.) Opp. Tammam Electricity Co. Main Bldg., Al-Madina Bldg., Tel. 4220464, P.O. Box: 472, Cable: TIHAMCO Yamuh
 ADDIS ABABA: Baha District, Baha City, Tel. 253250 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 8963
 ADDIS ABABA BRANCH: Tel. 653250 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 8963
 MEDINA: Al-Fasliyah District, Al-Sudair Rd., Baha, Tel. 653250 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 2676
 Medina Main Office, Tel. 653250 (4 lines), Baha, Tel. 653250 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 2676



Where does all the Russian grain go? (Part Two)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a two-part series by Roy and Zhores Medvedev on food and inflation in the Soviet Union.

By Roy and Zhores Medvedev

LONDON — Foreign visitors to the Soviet Union who eat package-deal hotel meals and ride on the underground to buy their souvenirs in foreign-currency shops often feel they are in another world. Prices are still so low that socialism seems to be immune from inflation and there seems to be some substance to the Soviet claim that capitalism is subject to continual crises which by-pass socialism. It is true that Soviet citizens are cushioned from many of the effects of the world recession and the increases in energy prices. Bread costs the same now as it did in 1953, the last time the price of meat, milk and eggs rose was in 1962, an unlimited journey on a Moscow bus or the metro costs the equivalent of five cents, telephone calls less than \$4 a month to rent and local calls are free. Since the cost of providing these goods and services has risen, it is clear that these prices are un-economic... and price increases are no longer a purely capitalist phenomenon. Socialist economic theory claims that the price of most goods in a "maturing" Socialist economy will constantly fall to the point where the commodities

and services essential for life are free. At first this theory worked quite well in the Soviet Union. Luxury goods, together with the demand for them, were almost non-existent. Industrialization produced a growth rate which seemed unlimited and the Soviet Union seemed to possess an abundance of natural resources which could support stable and decreasing prices. Later, when consumer goods began to be produced and the demand for them grew, the theory was modified. The state began to differentiate between essential and non-essential products, subsidizing the former so that they were often priced lower even than the cost of production. That policy has continued. Non-essential or luxury goods like cars, hi-fi systems, radios, watches, quality clothing, washing machines and vodka etc. were priced as much as 500 percent to 1,000 percent above production costs. Scientific and technological progress seemed to promise a solution to all economic problems. Prices would remain stable or continue to fall. The reality of diminishing resources became clear only gradually in the Soviet Union. First over-fishing depleted resources so that consumer demand could not be satisfied. Then there was a shortage of industrial timber and paper: now there is insufficient readily accessible coal. Moreover wage increases which were intended to

reduce the imbalance between occupations and to raise the minimum wage level have increased consumer spending power. There is too much money chasing too few goods. The demand for both essential and non-essential items continues to rise and it cannot be met by increasing production. The state can no longer sustain a policy of stable and decreasing prices. The theory has not been abandoned, but the definition of what is essential is changing. Inflation is becoming increasingly real to the Soviet public as more and more goods and services are removed from the list of essentials and become more expensive. Rent in the Soviet Union remains the same as it was 40 years ago, but only for the minimal space of nine square meters per person. Extra space can be rented but is vastly more expensive. Public transport within cities remains ridiculously cheap but taxi-fares have doubled, and inter-city rail and air fares have become more expensive. In 1982 the telephone will lose its essential status and local calls will be timed and charged. Books, newspapers, cinema and theater tickets were subsidized in the past because of their propaganda uses and cultural value. Now books have more than

doubled in price and Pravda will cost one or two kopeks more in 1982 — its first real price increase since it was established in 1912. Food prices remain unchanged in the shops but restaurant meals cost more than twice what they did two or three years ago. Natural gas is still free and electricity prices have not risen, but the increased length of pipelines required to transport gas and the priority which the state has accorded to energy-saving make it inevitable that this will change. The list of the things considered essential is gradually being whittled away so that the theory of stable or decreasing prices is bound to sound more and more like empty rhetoric. Although the price increases are often small, for most people the effect is considerable because wages have not risen for many years. In Poland Solidarity would consider price rises only on condition that minimum wages rose as well. Price increases for basic commodities are not likely to be any more popular in the Soviet Union. Nor will they necessarily curb demand. The very high prices of non-essential consumer goods have hardly dented the demand for them, and the black market in high-quality Western consumer durables continues to thrive. — (ONS)

MEDDLING IN AFRICA

There seems to be no clear-cut solutions for the crises now taking place in Namibia (Southwest Africa), Angola and South Africa. The confusion is heightened by the fact that whenever a hot spot occurs in one area and is confronted, another fire breaks out almost instantly nearby. The forest fire is now raging and putting it out has so far been directed at small areas, not accomplishing anything. As if African involvement in the controversy is not enough, many superpowers are lighting their own fires with political and economic motives and thereby are heightening the crises. Even the United States does not seem to be following any one policy in the region; it has publicly admonished South Africa for its racist policies, while at the same time moderating its stand in deference to economic and business interests said to be in excess of \$2 billion. In the United Nations, where the international community suggested a resolution to cool the fire, the United States was one of only a few nations which threw cold water on that effort. Other confusing considerations are South African aggression and the violation of human rights in its own country; its forays into both Angola and Namibia; and the presence of Cuban and Soviet troops and equipment. Another long-term solution might be the establishment of some sort of an African council which could mediate disputes and fight fires. After the fires were put out, perhaps they could come up with long-range ways to assure peace in the region. Of course, the same problems would be paramount because of the selfish motives of individual nations, which no matter how democratically decisions were reached, would not cooperate if they hit too close to home. Any such effort would be a step in the right direction. The United Nations seems to have pointed-out and found a solution to the clear-cut part of the problem. Its independence plan would at least cool a major hot spot and then perhaps the involved parties could come up with their own solutions for more minor problems. The United Nations Security Council does have a peacekeeping role, but as a small clique of nations always neutralizes their decisions it is questionable when such efforts would ever take place.

Saudi Arabian press review

Saudi newspapers Thursday led with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ministerial council which wound up its meetings in Taif Wednesday. They also highlighted Prince Saud Al-Faisal's contacts in Syria and Lebanon, together with his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah on the eve of the Arab Follow-Up Committee meeting. The papers also gave prominence to the visit paid to King Khalid in Taif by the visiting Gambian foreign minister who handed him a message from President Dauda Jawara. News of the riots in Jerusalem, around Al-Aqsa mosque blasphemed by the occupation authorities was also frontpaged. The papers bannerlined Iranian events and the struggle of the Afghan Mujahideens. Al-Bayhaq wrote editorially that the statement issued at the end of the GCC foreign ministerial council session covered major events of the world, which proves that all events, whatever scattered in the same area are inter-linked; and, similarly, a relationship exists between events of different areas. It pointed out that the GCC foreign ministers reaffirmed their resolve to keep the Gulf area away from international rivalry. However, it said, it seems that the world powers are not content with such behavior on the part of Gulf countries; therefore they have invented diabolic schemes to jeopardize the area's security, prevent the welfare of their peoples and let the leaders be concerned about their countries' national sovereignty. Okaz said that the meeting was a real success and lived up to the expectations and the hopes pinned on it. It underlined that the only target of such encounters is to ensure the stability, prosperity and progress of the Six GCC countries and of the Arab and Islamic worlds. It noted that the final statement dwelt on the major political, security and economic preoccupations of the Gulf countries. Al-Bayhaq said that the resolutions reached in Taif will have beneficial effects on the six countries position on the world scene.

Violence in Thailand

By Thanng Myine

BANGKOK — A wave of violence has hit Thailand, threatening to swamp its hard-pressed security forces. Murders have jumped to a record level of more than 40 a day and in a period of eight months up to last May, more than 8,000 people were the victims of violence. Interior ministry has disclosed. Recent acts of violence have included the gangland-style killing of a member of parliament and his wife in the heart of Bangkok. They were riddled with bullets Monday by gunmen who opened fire as the couple drove through the city. Easayuth was the second parliamentarian murdered here within a month. In July, legislator Kamthorn Latcharaj was stabbed to death and his mutilated body dumped outside the capital. Their murders occurred as parliament was reconvening for the shock of the ambush killing of a politically influential business tycoon-Chumphol known as the "good-father of Chonburi province," in June. Police arrested four men suspected of shooting Chumphol near a busy street intersection in Chonburi, south of Bangkok. But they have yet to find the killers of Kamthorn and Sarayuth. The wave of killings has stretched the resources of troops and police, already heavily involved in operations against an estimated 10,000 Communist guerrillas in the north and south of the country. More than 500 members of the security forces died in fighting guerrillas last year and Thai officials fear government casualties could be as heavy again this year. In the southern province near Malaysia, Muslim fighters campaigning for self-rule have been suspected for killing several government officials and villagers and kidnapping teachers and businessmen. Several thousand ethnic Chinese living in the southern border town of Voong staged a demonstration last month, protesting against an upsurge of violence claiming that about 100 members of their community had been killed by Muslims this year. The Betong area is also the sanctuary of 3,000 outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) guerrillas. Malaysian security forces last month sealed off the Betong border with Thailand for 24 hours as they fought off guerrilla attacks on their posts inside Malaysia. In the southern province of Nakhonsi Thammarat, gunmen in military uniform last month

shot up people attending a ceremony mourning the death of a local business leader murdered by hired assassins. The attack killed 11 mourners and wounded 16. According to the police, there was conflicting evidence that the killers were either Communists or army-trained trigger-happy rafter troops. In the same area, a gunman last month killed a forest official as he lay in the provincial hospital recovering from injuries he sustained in a jungle ambush in which two fellow officers were killed. Bombings have also taken their toll in Bangkok and other cities while special police anti-bomb squads are being formed and undergoing training. Bombs, primed with timing devices, exploded in two crowded shopping centers here in June, maimed several shoppers, and damaged buildings. A bomb tossed into a bus in Bangkok's twin city of Thonburi last month seriously injured three passengers. In the bustling southern city of Hat Yai, police discovered a bomb before it exploded. Foreign embassies, alarmed by Bangkok's mounting violence, have warned their employees and foreign visitors to avoid frequenting public places. But only one foreigner so far has fallen a victim to attack. Police reported Haruo Kurita, a Japanese businessman, was hacked to death here last month by an enraged manservant who had been refused holiday leave. (R)

Letter to the editor

Appreciative
 Sir,
 I am writing to thank the people of Saudi Arabia for their kindness and generous hospitality while we lived there. We first lived in Amman, Jordan, for a year and a half before moving to Riyadh. I find the people of the Arab world very kind, honest and considerate. I am one small voice. I wish more of my fellow Americans had the opportunity to live among you and get to know you as I have. I found it richly rewarding. I gained very much from all of you. I found your newspaper, the Arab News, to be informative and fair to all. I would hope that some day I might once again live or visit world.
 Appreciative American
 Mrs. Stanley Sawyer
 Rosewell, Georgia

U.S., South Africa views converge

By Robert Welber

JOHANNESBURG — On the eve of an emergency United Nations meeting on South-West Africa, the United States and South Africa are tying the territory's independence to a settlement of the civil war in neighboring Angola. Detailed explanation of each country's views by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Cheser Crocker's assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, also make clear that the presence of Cuban advisers in Angola is a stumbling block. Botha recently told foreign correspondents: "The Russians brought them (Cubans) in to sustain and maintain a regime which is a Communist regime and against which Jonas Savimbi is fighting to keep his people. As long as they are there, Savimbi will fight them. And there will be turbulence and a lack of peace and in stability and as long as that is there it doesn't matter what plan you evolve (for independence for South-West Africa). You are not going to get it implemented." A common estimate of the number of Cubans in Angola is 20,000. Savimbi's pro-Western UNITA guerrillas have continued fighting the Luanda government since the Marxist MPLA won control on the country in 1979 with the aid Cuban troops. The MPLA, or Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, claims Savimbi, UNITA, or National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, survives only because of South African support. Crocker in a speech this week in Honolulu said: "The assumption that Cubans will depart — or that UNITA will evaporate like the morning dew — as South Africa withdraws from Namibia (South-West Africa) is problematical. What if the civil strife in Angola continues after Namibia's independence? "We also wonder how a young government in Namibia can be expected to survive with a seemingly endless civil war on its northern border, with a substantial Soviet-Cuban presence nearby and with the consequent prospect of a new sequence of intervention involving perhaps both South African and Communist forces. Crocker also said: "As we make it clear, there is no doubt that UNITA represents a significant and legitimate factor in Angolan politics. We have also maintained our mutually fruitful commercial ties with Luanda as a symbol of the future relationship. He said a Namibian settler "not could" reinforce movement toward Cuban withdrawal" but "a satisfactory outcome can only be based on parallel movement in both areas." The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Luanda government, but an American oil company, Gulf, operates a substantial

oil field off the northern Angola coast. Crocker's stated view represents a major shift from the position of the former Jimmy Carter administration. Former American U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young once referred to the Cubans as "stabilizing force" in Angola. The Carter administration frequently and bitterly assailed the racial policies of South Africa's white-minority government. Perhaps to avoid embarrassing the Reagan Administration, Botha and South African Prime Minister O.W. Botha have both avoided praising the new U.S. position. There was no immediate comment, for example, on Monday night's U.S. veto of a U.N. Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's current invasion of Angola. It was the second U.S. veto this year of an anti-South African resolution. In his speech, Crocker, noting a two billion dollar American investment in South Africa, as well as the country's strategic minerals and position on the Cape Sea route, added: "South Africa is an integral and important element of the global economic system. (It) plays a significant economic role in its own region. We will not support the severing of these ties." Crocker's statement reaffirmed that the U.S. would not go along with sanctions against South Africa should the U.N. impose them. South Africa, meanwhile, took the opportunity to show further evidence of the Soviet-Cuban presence in Angola. Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Macnab said: "I trust that the Western world has a note that there is irrefutable proof that, apart from Cubans, there are also Russian officers at the FAPLA (Angolan) and SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) headquarters. Clear evidence was found of their presence in Southern Africa and it does not augur well for freedom and the free world." The South African army displayed pictures, personal effects and documents of 27 Soviet advisers to reporters. The Soviets reportedly fled when the South African army launched its raid Sunday. SWAPO has been fighting a 15-year war with South Africa for control of South-West Africa. South Africa says SWAPO launches its raids from Angolan sanctuaries into the territory, administered by Pretoria under a League of Nations' mandate since revoked by the U.N. The U.N. General Assembly meeting set for Thursday was requested by African and other Third World nations who support DGNU. These nations accuse South Africa of refusing to allow independence elections in Namibia because SWAPO — which Pretoria considers to be Marxist-dominated — would win. (AP)

The Qur'an: Its first compilation

By Adil Salabi

As the Qur'an was revealed in passages of varying lengths over a period of 23 years we need to look at its compilation and its original copies. When any passage was revealed, the Prophet instructed some of his companions to write it down. He also took care to make as many of his companions as possible memorize it. The early Muslims responded with great enthusiasm. There was a large number of them who learnt most, if not all, the Qur'an by heart.

Every year in Ramadan the Prophet received Gabriel, the angel, and the two spent hours every night reading the Qur'an to each other. In the last year of the Prophet's life he read the whole Qur'an, in its final order, twice in front of Gabriel, the angel who brought him his revelation in the first place. That final order is the same as the one we have today. So, when the Prophet passed away, the Muslims were left with a variety of writing materials containing passages of the Qur'an. Altogether, these pieces of writing material contained the whole book. There were several copies of most passages, but they were kept by different people in their own houses. There were also many people who knew the Qur'an by heart, and many who heard the whole book recited by the Prophet in its final order.

In the first few months after the Prophet had passed away the Muslims, under Abu Bakr, the first Caliph, had to fight many battles. In one of them, the battle of Yamama, which was exceptionally ferocious, no less than twenty of those who knew the Qur'an by heart were killed. Umar, who was to become the second Caliph, went to Abu Bakr with the advice that he

should compile a complete and authentic copy of the Qur'an. Abu Bakr recognized the need for such a copy and charged with this great task a young man who was renowned for his sharp memory, excellent learning and scholarly approach to the Qur'an. Furthermore, this young man, Zaid ibn Thabit, was one of the few literate companions of the Prophet who were employed in writing down the Divine revelations as they were received by the Prophet. He was also present when the Prophet recited the Qur'an for the final time. In short, Zaid's qualifications for the task were impeccable.

Zaid's terms of reference stipulated that he would not include in the copy he was to compile any written text which is not supported by the testimony of at least two persons to the effect that it was written in the presence of the Prophet, as he himself dictated it. Thus no text, written from memory, was included. All the Muslim community in Medina helped Zaid in his task by offering him what they possessed of written text. The fact that Abu Bakr, Umar and Zaid all knew the whole Qur'an by heart provided an additional safeguard against any loss.

When Zaid completed his task and a full copy of the Qur'an was thus compiled he gave that copy to Abu Bakr, the Caliph, who kept it until his death. When Umar took over as Caliph the compiled copy was in his custody. Just before his death he entrusted it to his daughter, Hafsa, the Prophet's widow who kept it until it was used as a master to provide more copies of the Qur'an. Perhaps we should add here that Umar gave it to his daughter because his successor had not been chosen yet.

The copy compiled by Zaid was

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
I swear by the turning planets,
which move swiftly and hide themselves away,
and by the night as it comes darkening on,
and by the morning as it starts to breathe,
this is truly the word of a noble and mighty messenger,
who enjoys a secure position with the Lord of the Throne.
He is obeyed in heaven, faithful to his trust.
Your old friend is not mad.
He saw him on the clear horizon.
He does not grudge the secrets of the unseen.
It is not the word of an accursed devil.
Whether then are you going?
This is only a reminder to all men,
to those of you whose will is to be upright.
Yet, you cannot will except by the will of Allah,
Lord of all the worlds.*

(The Darkening 81: 15 - 29)

accepted by the whole Muslim community as a full and complete master copy. It certainly was nothing like a book in our sense of the word. It was more like a complete file containing material which had been carefully ordered but not bound in a single binding. History did not record any disagreement among the companions of the Prophet as to its fullness or completeness.

Next week we will discuss how the various regions received their master copies.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 22 Temptation renewed

It seems that the attempt by Utbah (related last week) to tempt Muhammad with offers of wealth, honor or high position gave the Makkkan elders new ideas about how to settle their affair with Muhammad. The fact that Utbah returned from his encounter with the Prophet convinced that he was not seeking any material gain for himself did not deter them from making a fresh attempt. One evening a group of these elders, with representatives from all the Quraysh clans met at the Ka'aba and sent to Muhammad asking him to come for a discussion. He came quickly, hoping that they might have started to realize the truthfulness of his message. Nothing would have pleased him more, as he loved his people and cared for their well being.

As he listened to them, however, he realized that he was in for another futile discussion. They started by repeating their familiar complaint about the ridicule he caused in their community, his ridicule of idol worship and so on. They went on, however, to repeat the offers Utbah had made to him declaring that they were prepared to make him the richest among them, and to make him their honored chief, or even their king. They also offered to seek for him the best medical cure if he was possessed or haunted.

We may observe here that these offers were more of a test than practical and realistic offers. The Makkkan were simply hoping for the slightest indication from Muhammad that he was after some material gain. That would have given them all the justification they needed to resort to the most violent means in order to suppress his call. He, however, was clear about his priorities and his objectives. He said to them: "I am not after your money and I do not seek a position or a crown. Allah has made me His messenger and revealed a book to me and instructed me to be a messenger of good tidings and a warner to you. I have conveyed Allah's message to you as best I could, and I have given you my sound advice. If you accept it from me it will be good for you in this life and the life to come. If you turn it down I will continue to preach it until Allah settles the issue between us."

He said in them: "This is not what I was sent to you for. I have conveyed to you the message Allah has entrusted me with. If you accept it you benefit yourselves here and in the hereafter. If you deny it I will await Allah's judgement between us."

They continued with their demands, challenging him now to prove his superiority. They said: "Since you decline that, why don't you get something for yourself. Ask your Lord to send you an angel to endorse what you say and argue your case with us. Ask Him further to give you a palace and a garden and a lot of gold and silver so that you do not need to work for your living. We will then realize that you are dear to Him and you are, as you claim, His messenger."

He said: "I would not ask Him anything of the sort. I am simply sent to deliver good tidings and a warning. If you accept it, it is for your good. If you refuse I will await Allah's judgement."

Then they came with yet another unworthy suggestion. They said: "Make the sky break up, then, and let it fall over us, as you claim your God is capable of doing."

The Prophet answered: "That is up to Allah. If He decides to do that He will."

By then the Prophet realized that the discussion was coming, like many a previous one, to its end with both sides drawing further apart. This time, however, it had a more acrimonious ending which will discuss next week, Allah willing.

Billions in improvements

Saving historic southern Italy, industry, art, tourism are tried

By Louis B. Fleming

BARANTO, Italy, (LAT) — Europe's best and perhaps most modern steel mill sits on the outskirts of this city, a monument to the government's commitment to move the way of life in the Mezzogiorno, southern Italy is called. Billions of dollars in projects, aqueducts, dams, highways, land reclamation and subsidized industrial plants have been poured into the area. But so far the effort has not been very successful. The Mezzogiorno is Italy's Third World, development here is proving as elusive as Asia, Africa and Latin America. The economic gap between the south and the north is not narrowing, it is widening. We are a colony," an agricultural economist said at a fruit-packing plant near Baranto. The sprinking-new plant is a symbol of the south's progress and its powerlessness. Economic decisions are made where the money is, in the industrialized north, so this region lags at 40 percent of capacity and peaches get packed in the north. The government is trying everything it can to improve the eight regions of the Mezzogiorno, hoping it will flourish as it did when it was a regional center of the Greek empire more than two millennia ago. Some of the world's greatest art treasures in the Mezzogiorno, including the Greek temples of Sicily. On Aug. 5, two bronze statues of ancient warriors, fashioned more than 2,500 years ago in the golden era of ancient art, went on exhibition in the museum of Calabria, not far from the place where they were pulled from the sea. "Can the warriors save the poor south?" a newspaper asked the day that the statues were exhibited. The art of the region is matched by a splendor of scenery, from forested mountains to a

coast of cliffs and beaches. The natural elements for a tourist industry are in the place, and hotel accommodations have been doubled. But there has been no flood of tourists, nor the jobs that they would create.

Farmers Resist Cooperatives
Peach power has been brought into the struggle to develop the fertile coastal plain of southern Basilicata, where the Greek colonists developed model agricultural centers. But the small farmers have resisted joining cooperatives that could give them the marketing power they need to compete in the lucrative European market.

Only a handful of food processing plants exist in the south, and only half of the million acres brought under irrigation in recent years have been planted. The common market agricultural policy, which favors grain farmers of the north over the vegetable, grape and fruit growers of the south, is blamed here.

History Blamed
Some say history is at fault. There were Saracen invasions and monarchies in the Mezzogiorno, and Feudalism perpetuated an exploitation of the peasants long after the industrial revolution had reached the north of Italy.

Some say it is geography. To this day, the mountain aceries of the Abruzzi, Molise, Sicily, Sardinia and Basilicata regions, including many of the hill towns devastated in last November's earthquake, live in isolation that condemns them to economic stagnation.

Some say it is mentality. The Mezzogiorno's No. 2 employer, Alfa Romeo's Alfa Sud Plant near Naples, has been a disaster of indiscipline and now ranks as one of the world's most unproductive automobile plants. Absenteeism has been known to reach 41 percent. A survey of other plants found an average of 10 percent absenteeism. But operators of smaller plants report generally

favorable experiences with workers, and productivity at the Italsider Steel Mill here is one of the highest in Europe.

Agricultural Economics
The argument over mentality touches agriculture as well. Studies in Basilicata established the possibility of grapefruit production that could dominate the European market. But small farmers, perhaps jealous of what they gained under land reform, rejected formation of American-style cooperatives that would have been required to assure competitive marketing. Only 10 percent of the area's farmers belong to cooperatives.

"It is not mentality, it is pure economics," one agricultural consultant said.

Crime Is One Drawback
No one argues about one obvious handicap: Crime. The Mafia of Sicily and Calabria, and the Camorra of Campania, around Naples, infect their regions, discourage economic initiative, drain off countless billions of lire and are spreading the northern cities as well. In the first six months of this year, 92 people have died in gangland murders in and around Naples.

Today, 20.6 million people, 35 percent of Italy's population, live in the eight southern regions — Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, Basilicata, Apulia, Abruzzi, Molise and Campania — which together cover 41 percent of the nation's land.

But their share of Italy's economy is another matter. Their median income level is 59 percent of the national median. That represents a marginal improvement over 1950, when the great rescue operation began, but the gap has been widening since 1975.

The labor force in the Mezzogiorno is 7 million, almost one-third of the national work force, but unemployment is 12 percent, double the national level in some areas.

New book about publishing scheme says French literary awards were 'rigged'

By Paul Webster

PARIS (ONSI) — France's annual seasonal literary prizes begins soon with the release of the probable best seller that the country's 51 publishers would prefer to have seen in a wastepaper basket. With 1,500 literary titles at stake in the make-or-break autumn season is launched, the top publishing prizes are accused in the book of rigging the system.

In *Les Intellectuels*, the book was commissioned by one of the biggest publishers, Les Editions du Seuil, which then pulled it down because it was too hot to touch. Instead, it is being released by one of the independent companies that has a reputation for knocking the establishment — Editions Ramsay.

It is a book who helped sway the May presidential elections has nothing to lose by taking his big rivals in the investigations of authors — Herve Hamon and Patrick Chamoiseau — are accepted. The title there is certain to be a counterweight to allegations of what amounts to a sophisticated form of bribery of literary prizes. No one can deny one could find — three shining houses hold a near monopoly of literary awards that can turn an obscure work into an international best seller overnight. In the last 10 years, Seuil, Grasset and others have been between them scooped up 83 percent of the top prizes — notably the Goncourt, Renaudot, Femina, Medias and allie. But the authors they edit account for 0 percent of the jury members who

decide by majority vote on the winning books.

The winner of the top prize — the Goncourt — gets only 50 francs (less than \$9) but can reach sales of a million as the book hits the end-of-the-year market with its smart red literary prize wrapper as a guarantee of a good book.

Hamon and Rotman, however, see no accident in the result saying that jury members, usually top selling authors, have such a close relationship with their publishers that it amounts to a bartering of mutual interest. The backscratching process goes further than just guaranteed contracts for predictable jury votes.

"In every publishing house there's a member of the staff who is responsible for huddling up jury members," Hamon said. "They see to everything from flowers on a birthday and chauffeurs when necessary to helping authors expand their business affairs."

While a semblance of studying various candidates for prizes is usual — and necessary for the tremendous advance publicity surrounding the guessing game — the result is often decided in advance. The authors even quote the case of a Medias jury chairman advising his fellow jury members two years ago to concentrate on one book — written by the chairman of his publishing house. It was duly successful.

Tracing connections between votes and prizes is easy as French papers devote enormous space to prize adjudications, revealing in detail how jury members voted.

With 168 novels to be released next month to catch the juries' eyes, the book is not afraid to name both publishers and authors caught in the system. The accusations will add to a generally turbulent atmosphere in the publishing world that has harmed publisher's credibility.

It has been a curious year, with Francoise Sagan publicly ditching her publishers, accusing them of exploiting her, and Jean-Eddern Hallier — one of Francois Mitterrand's favorite writers — being refused admission to the French Academy because of a long battle over the literary elite's alleged compromises with their prize-hungry publishers.

There has also been the bizarre revelation that Romain Gary, who committed suicide last year, won a second Goncourt under the pseudonym of Emile Ajar, getting around the unwritten rule that the prize goes to young authors.

But even the publisher of *Les Intellectuels*, Jean-Pierre Ramsay, is not against literary prizes as such — particularly as he pulled off a coup with his new recruit, Francoise Sagan, whose *La Femme Fardée* (The Painted Woman) is summer's best selling novel.

"Several of my own authors are certainly worth a prize this autumn," he said. "But the system of awarding prizes must be overhauled with a code drawn up by authors and publishers. Jury members should not sit for more than three years and should not be allowed to accumulate jobs — a reference to the fact that the same authors who decide what will be a best seller are also very often highly-paid publishers' editors."



POISONOUS PLANT: British scientists recently issued a renewed warning about the Giant Hogweed, an ornamental plant which grows to a height of from four to five meters. The flower heads measure as much as one to one-and-a-half meters across. The plant is harmful to touch, causing burns and blisters that heal slowly.

Water, land use methods are praised

TAIPEI (CNA) — Irrigation development experts praised techniques for the use of water and land resources suggested recently by the Republic of China during international seminars in Okinawa and Tokyo.

Irrigation experts and scholars from the Republic of China presented five papers on irrigation development and management at the Symposium on Water and Agriculture in East Asia. Some 200 delegates from Japan, Korea and the Republic of China attended the meeting under the sponsorship of the Japanese Government and business groups.

"The seminar, focused on developing a water and land use system for the Ryukyu Islands, was partly designed to explore the feasibility of borrowing ideas and skills in irrigation development from the Republic of China," said L. J. Wen, an irrigation specialist of the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development (CAPD) who attended the seminar. Taiwan, with a subtropical climate similar to that of the Ryukyus, may serve as a good example for Ryukyus' irrigation development, said Wen, who now serves as deputy-director of agricultural resources in CAPD.

Other participants in this international seminar from this country were Prof. H. Y. Chang of Tamkang University, Prof. Y. S. Tsao and C. E. Kan of National Taiwan University, W. J. Wu, a deputy plant chief from Taiwan Sugar Corp., and C. H. Lin, chairman of Yuanlin Irrigation Association. The papers they delivered in the seminar were widely reported by such major newspapers in Japan and the Ryukyus as the *Ryukyu News*, *Okinawa Times*, *Asahi Shimbun* and *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

The Japanese experts and scholars stressed the importance of expanding technical and cultural interchanges between this country and Japan, and they also hoped similar seminars would be held in Taiwan.

The water management system adopted in this country, Wen said, is superior to the Japanese one because it uses two-thirds less water, a fact that won admiration from foreign irrigation specialists at the international meeting.

Deputy-Director Wen also noted that Japan's irrigation water canals are complete with measures to ensure public safety. Other points to be learned from Japan include serious attention to land improvement, underground drainage, farm-road maintenance and farmland development, high investment in irrigation facilities, and strict quality control over irrigation works, Wen said.

Eskimos patronized as Canada prepares to develop the Arctic

By Stanley Meisler

ANGNIRTUNG. Northwest Territories. It is a cliché of the Third World that symbols of the old and the new are found side by side. The Eskimo hamlet of Pangnirtung, a few miles south of the Arctic Circle, is no different. The carcasses of seals, food for the winter, are strewn along the rocky path that leads from the icy waters to a mound. A fence on the mound is covered with seal skins drying in the summer sunlight. Within the fence stands a huge, gleaming dish antenna, receiving television programs from modern Canada.

The attitudes that prevail here have a colonial quality, much like that of British Africa in bygone years, and it is easiest to understand the Eskimos by thinking of them as a somewhat colonized people. The Eskimo, in fact, is far more tied to traditional ways, far more dependent on paternal whites, far more separated from industrialization, far more resistant to change than all but a handful of African tribes today.

But change, though resisted, is inevitable — especially in an era when the whites who dominate Canada are intent on developing the Arctic and extracting riches from it. And with the change come disorientation, conflict, tension and puzzlement.

Of the 100,000 Eskimos in the Arctic world, 23,000 live in Canada and, by all accounts, they are the least exposed to white, western ways. Until a few decades ago, only white whalers, fur traders, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and missionaries knew the Eskimos of Canada. They were too isolated, far away in the Arctic. Most Canadians, save when they happened to see a movie like *Nanook Of The North*, hardly realized that Eskimos existed in their country.

Eskimos Discovered In 1950s

"The government sort of discovered the Eskimos in the early 1950s," commissioner John H. Parker of the Northwest Territories said in Yellowknife, the territorial capital, "and it discovered them because there were reports that they were starving...people just couldn't starve to death in Canada."

In those days, the Eskimos were nomadic people who camped in igloos or tents in groups of two or three families. Intent on providing them with education, health clinics and welfare, the Canadian government coaxed and pressured the Eskimos into leaving their camps and moving to new settlements. These settlements were built around the old mainstays of white civilization in the north — the Mounties' post and the Hudson's Bay Co. trading store.

As a result, at a time when most of the colonial powers were giving up their responsibility in the Third World, the Canadian government first began asserting its authority and assuming real responsibility for these native people.

Motives In Question

The Canadian government's action was probably necessary and well-intended, but it is now regarded suspiciously by critics of the government like Sam Raddi, 50, president of the Committee For Original People's Entitlement, the main organization of Eskimos in the western Arctic.

"They forced us to leave the hunting grounds and head to a settlement," Raddi said in the town of Inuvik, "and that's where the trouble started. We were our own boss before, and we had confidence. The white trapper learned from us. Then came the government and told us you have to go to work at 8 a.m. or you get fired, and you have to go to school."

Since then, the pace of change has been different for different Eskimo communities. Here in Pangnirtung in the eastern Arctic, for example, traditional ways prevail. With a population of 930 Eskimos and 50 whites, the hamlet's economy is based on sealing, soapstone carving and government subsidies.

There are odd jobs in the summer, in construction or the outfitting of tourists for camping by the nearby glaciers. In the main, however, the men of Pangnirtung prefer to live off the sea, and the women still wear parkas that have oversized hoods shielding the children on their backs, and long flaps hanging behind. But there are no igloos or dog teams. The Eskimos of Pangnirtung live

in heated wooden houses and use snow-mobiles to pull their sleds.

The biggest problem, according to Mayor Peteroosie Qapik, is that the young people have little to do.

Western Arctic Different

Life is much different in Tuktoyaktuk, on the Beaufort Sea, the site of intensive drilling for offshore oil. This hamlet in the western Arctic, with a population of 600 Eskimos and 200 whites, has long had contact with white whalers and fur traders and radar technicians on the dew line (the U.S.-Canadian Distant Early Warning Radar System), and the Eskimos of Tuktoyaktuk, many with some white blood, have learned to speak English. The recent oil drilling has brought jobs and riches. Every Eskimo family now owns a pickup truck, and every young man knows he can buy whatever he wants by just showing up a couple of weeks of work.

Despite the wealth from oil, almost every man in Tuktoyaktuk spends a good deal of July hunting for beluga whales in the Beaufort Sea. Whaling is considered fun, and the Eskimos have their "muktuk" — pieces of smoked whale meat — for the winter. No matter how educated or modernized, Eskimos throughout the Arctic prefer what they call country food — caribou, whitefish, Arctic char, seal, whale — all eaten raw or smoked.

"Most of our people," said Nellie Cournoyea, who represents the western Arctic in the Territorial Council of the Northwest Territories, "rely on the resources even when working on a job for pay. If they can't hunt, they ask someone else to do it for them."

But even traditional hunting is dependent on new ways, and Eskimos must earn money or ask for welfare to pay for the guns, ammunition, snowmobiles and fuel needed to obtain food.

Important To Preserve Identity

Some Eskimos are worried about the inroads of white culture. "Even though we know changes are happening every day," said Peter Green, vice president of the Committee For Original People's Entitlement, "we want to preserve our identity."

The cultural problems of the Eskimos are compounded by the fact that many of the Canadian whites who deal with them have a colonial mentality — a feeling of superiority and a paternal need to do things for the Eskimos to try to improve their lot. This kind of attitude on the part of whites can undermine the confidence and self-reliance of Eskimos.

Back-to-nature movement increases bubonic plague

By Philip J. Hilt

LOS ANGELES (WP) — When bubonic plague ravaged Europe in the 14th Century, it was spread by rodents swarming through the squalid housing of the poor. Now plague is on the increase in the western United States because of the living habits of the affluent. As Americans seek solitude in nature, building houses in more primitive settings away from the cities, they are finding they have to put up with primitive dangers, including bubonic plague.

Eight cases have been counted this year, three of them fatal, and the high season for plague continues through October. The eighth victim was found recently at a ranch on New Mexico's Sandia Mountain, the second case in a week in the area.

From the 1920s until the late 1960s, the United States counted an average of one human case of plague a year, said Jack Poland, an expert in bubonic plague at the Centers for Disease Control in Fort Collins, Colo. But since 1975, he said, the average has been between 15 and 20 cases a year, all in the western states.

Plague is no longer the great threat to life it once was. It now can be cured quickly with antibiotics if caught before advanced stages. But because it is sometimes hard to diagnose, deaths occur annually and health departments in the west routinely check wildlife for signs of the disease.

The disease, which earned the name "The Black Death" when it wiped out as much as half the population of Europe in a few years during the 1300s, arrived in America at the turn of this century and has existed among rodents here ever since.

In the early 1900s it was learned that plague was caused by a bacterium that infects fleas. When the infected flea bites an animal and feeds on its blood, plague bacteria is passed into the victim. Some animals are rela-

U.S. health hazard results from popularity of qualude

By Philip J. Hilt

WASHINGTON (WP) — A drug popularized under the trade name of qualude has become a public health menace on a scale with heroin, according to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials. Surveys of morgues and emergency rooms show that the drug, methaqualone, is the most-used illegal drug next to marijuana and causes more injuries and trauma than even heroin and cocaine in 13 major cities throughout the country. But unlike marijuana and heroin, the source of the drug methaqualone is legitimate drug and chemical companies.

There is only a small legitimate medical use for the drug, which is prescribed by doctors for use as a sleeping pill, but it is manufactured in huge quantities by legitimate companies in Europe, according to Gene Haislip, director of compliance and regulatory affairs for the DEA.

More than half — possibly much more than half — of the legal production goes to illegal abuse, Haislip said. This kind of legal overproduction, followed by illegal diversion, is becoming an increasing problem for many drugs, from stimulants to sedatives, he said.

To combat a spectacular rise in the last three years in the use of methaqualone, which is abused mostly by teen-agers, the DEA has shut down for four years the one source of the chemical in the United States. Haislip said,

There are about 5,000 white government employees in the Northwest Territories. Their job, in a sense, has been to implant what has been deemed a superior culture. A few years ago, Rosemary Kirby, an Eskimo teacher, told a government commission, "there was a time after being raised in residential schools when an Eskimo person felt that they were useless, they were worthless, that what they were was something to be ashamed of."

Police Abuse Eskimos

"The RCMP," said Eddie Gruben in Tuktoyaktuk, "treats the natives up here like dogs — as Eskimos, we really have no power at all. We are controlled by governments."

Vince Steen, the mayor of Tuktoyaktuk, told a government commission a few years ago, "the people won't take a white man's word at face value any more because you fooled them too many times. You took everything they had and you gave them nothing. You took all the fur, took all the whales, killed all the polar bear with aircraft and everything, and you put a quota on top of that, so we can't have polar bear when we feel like it any more."

In the last few years, the Eskimos have become better organized than ever before, largely because the federal government in Ottawa has granted and loaned the money to take part in negotiations with the government over land claims. Neither the Canadian government nor its predecessor, the British government, ever signed a treaty with the Eskimos, and the negotiations are intended both to settle the ownership rights of Eskimos now and to compensate them fairly for land taken from them.

The negotiations are complicated by the feeling of Canadians to the south that the time has come to invest in the north and extract the great wealth, especially oil, that is believed to be there. Eskimo leaders are hesitant about the pace of this development, partly because they want their rights to ownership of land cleared up before royalties are paid, partly because they are afraid that people, machinery and pollution will upset the fragile ecology of the Arctic and deprive them of the sea mammals and fish that support their traditional ways.

If great pools of oil are discovered in the Arctic, as now seems likely, it is doubtful that the government of Canada will let 23,000 Eskimos stand in the way of extracting this oil. The pace of cultural change is sure to intensify in the years ahead for the Eskimos of Canada.



LAKE FISHING: The right to fish commercially on Bavaria's Chiemsee Lake has always been a social privilege. Fishing families obtained this right many years ago and maintain it today.

'Lake judge' presides over Chiemsee Lake, provides fishermen with equal opportunity

By Simon Ahlinger

MUNICH (INP) — The framed picture of a little house hangs on the wall in the Hotel "Fischer am See" in Prien (Federal Republic of Germany). It shows the parental home of master fisherman Horst Schaber. The family lived there until 1950. Later, there was a bigger house than, in 1970, the hotel was opened. Three chapters in the story of the German economic "miracle" after the Second World War — a boom which reached out to the shores of the Chiemsee lake on the fringes of the alps in Upper Bavaria.

Horst Schaber is one of the 18 full-time fishermen on the lake. He earned his house and hotel through fishing, going out on the lake year in, year out in all weathers. He's a man with a job which has all the characteristics of the pre-industrial age.

Catches nowadays are bigger than in the old days, but fish was more expensive then. Bigger quantities compensate for lower cash yield. The bigger quantities are made possible because, in modern times, fishermen's motor boats can reach the outlying fishing grounds, plying the length and breadth of the 80-square-kilometer lake. In the old days,

distances had to be kept within limits because rowing boats were used.

Paradoxical though it may seem, pollution of the environment works to their benefit. Like all inland waters here, the lake is over-fertilized. Every year, about 115,000 tons of phosphate is channeled into the lake, enhancing the growth of plankton, the fish-feed comprising algae and minute forms of underwater life. This makes modern fish bigger and fatter.

The main catches are of whitefish (coregonus), a salmon-like species about 30 centimeters long. Over-fertilization is gradu-

ally killing off pike, once a common lake inhabitant and for this reason, whitefish are also bred artificially.

A breeding station produces 30 million fry a year and the individual fishermen spread them in the lake. Pike can't be proliferated in the same way because of the lack of suitable quiet water. Bathers, yachts and motor boats are constantly on the move and cause turbulence. Added to this, Chiemsee is gradually losing its once characteristic broad fringe of bulrush.

Eighteen fishermen around the lake share the fishing grounds. Most of them belong to families which have been fishing for centuries. Chiemsee fishermen have formed themselves into a co-operative. Jointly, they lay down fishing periods, the mesh and size of nets, so that everyone has equal opportunities. A lake steward supervises their activities. The present Steward is a successor to the old "lake judge", an official of the principality who has been appointed since the 16th century to watch over law and order. Fishing in the old days was a feudal privilege.

The center of Chiemsee fishing is the Fraueninsel (literally: women's isle), site of a nunnery founded in the days of Charlemagne where Benedictine nuns still teach in a girls' boarding school. Seven Chiemsee fishermen actually live on the island. Their forefathers were in service as convent fishermen.

Training as fishermen involves a three-year apprenticeship. Some of this is spent at the State College in Starnberg, where all of Bavaria's fishermen are trained. Before long, Horst Schaber's two daughters — now attending high school — will enrol there too because they are both determined to carry on the family tradition.

"They often slept in the boats when we went out fishing in their childhood," said their mother. Frau Schaber comes from Wasserburg on Lake Constance, where her parents are in the fishing business too. Fishermen in this region know one another well and they meet at conferences also attended by "colleagues" from Switzerland. At holiday time, they exchange visits and occasionally even marry one another.

Nearly all of the catch is sold "on location", thanks to tourism and the many hotels and restaurants on the lakeside. Only rarely do Chiemsee whitefish get as far as the big city, Munich. This usually happens when one of Herr Schaber's uncles fills his rucksack with them, speeds by moped to the nearest railway station and takes the train 80 kilometers to Munich. The old Herr Schaber has regular customers and he's well known in fish-buying circles — thanks mainly to the battered hat he's been wearing for 40 years.



RARE CATCH: Over-fertilization in Chiemsee Lake is killing off the pike. At the same time other food fish are thriving.

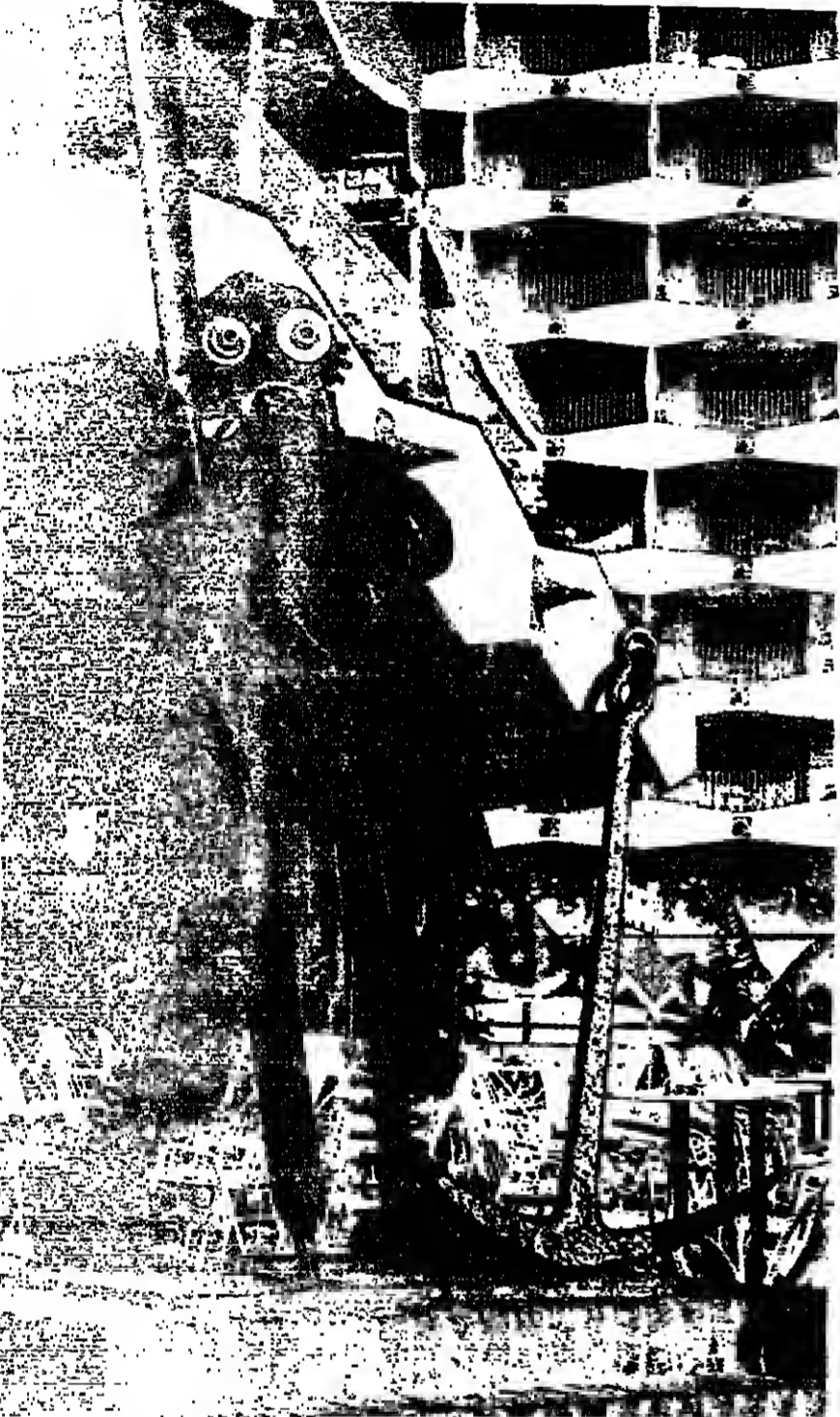
هكزان العسل



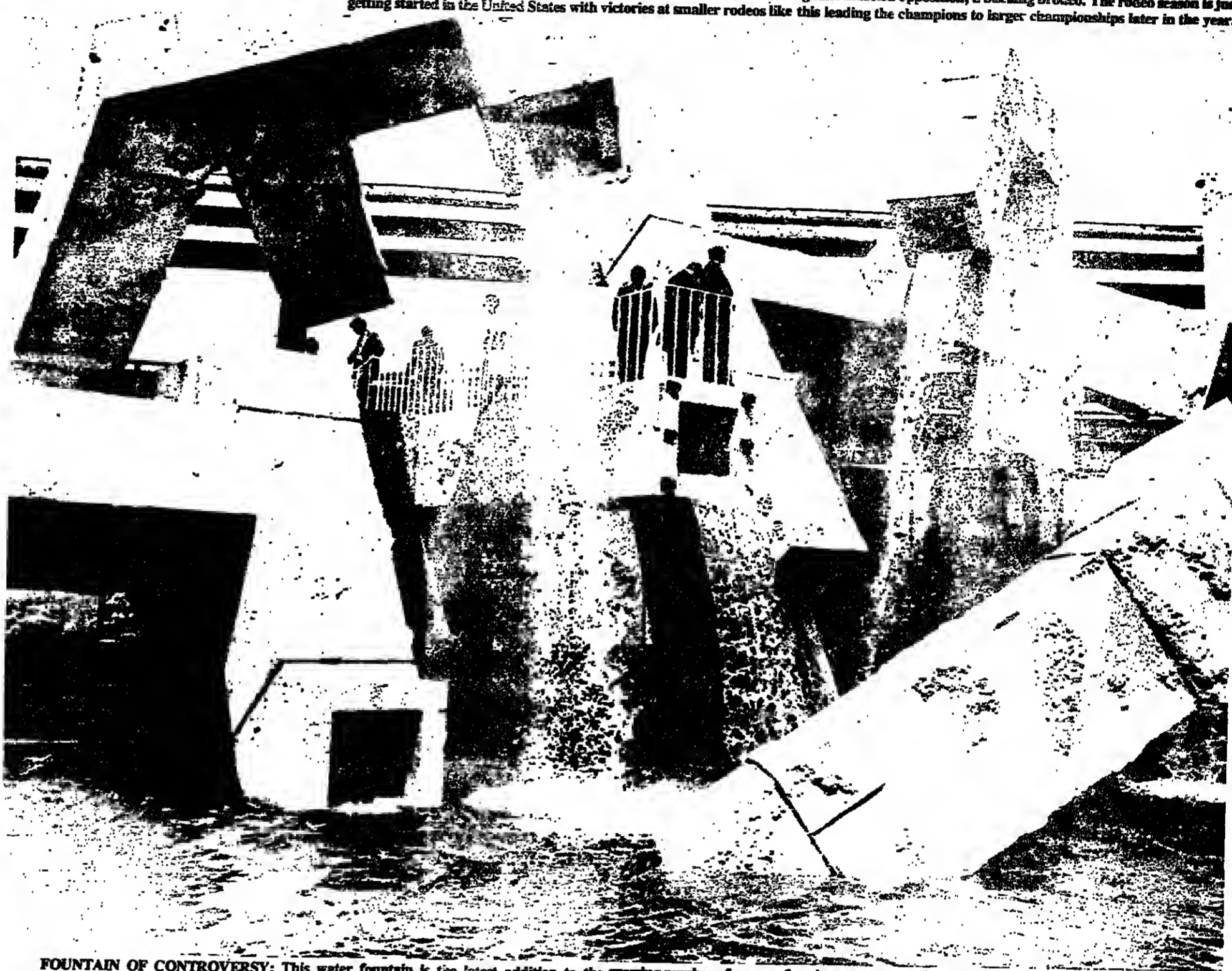
BARBED WIRE CROSSING: Swiss cadet demonstrates near Zurich how they are trained to cross barriers and barbed wire. The daring exercise is a slow pat on at an army camp which held an open day for the public.



VIOLENT OPPOSITION: Champion cowboy in Montana is saddled against muscled opposition, a bucking bronco. The rodeo season is just getting started in the United States with victories at smaller rodeos like this leading the champions to larger championships later in the year.



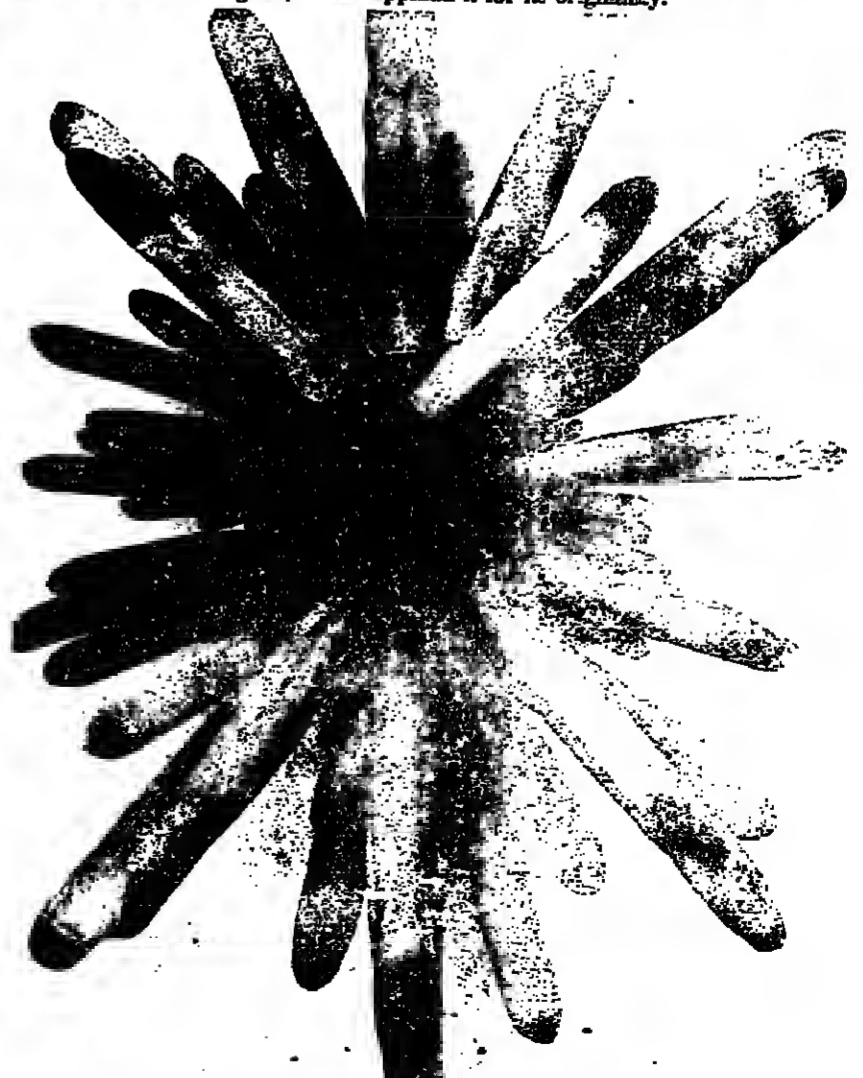
SHIP: All artists see the famous fictional character of Don Quixote differently. In the resort town of Benidorm on the Costa Brava. An assortment of metallic including springs, gears, piston blocks and an anchor make up the venerable old



FOUNTAIN OF CONTROVERSY: This water fountain is the latest addition to the growing number of non-conforming structures in San Francisco, California. This modern art is the work of French-Canadian sculptor Armand Vaillancourt. Some critics say it is the ugliest waterfall ever designed, others applaud it for its originality.

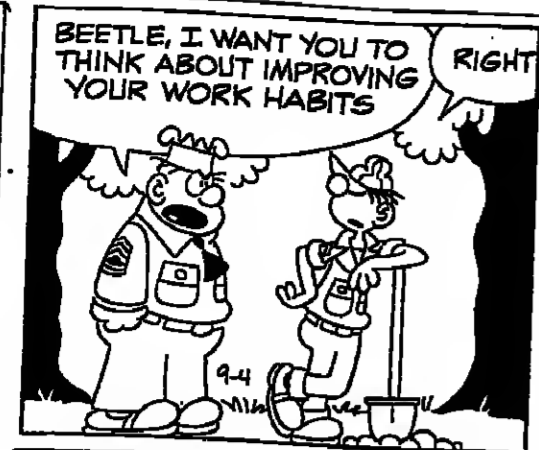


SHIP: Ship 506, shown here at its Cardington, England base, will make its maiden flight soon. The ship will perform maritime surveillance and reconnaissance. It is 53 meters long, 18 meters high, and 14 meters in diameter.

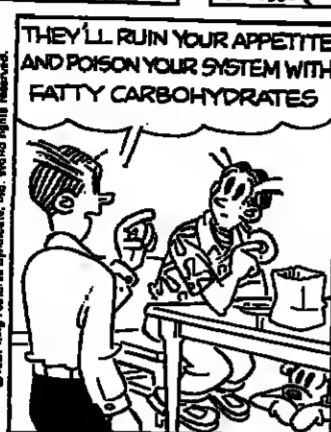


UNUSUAL URCHIN: Resembling an artistic super-creation, this starlike pencil slate sea urchin is found in the warm tropical waters off Baja, California.

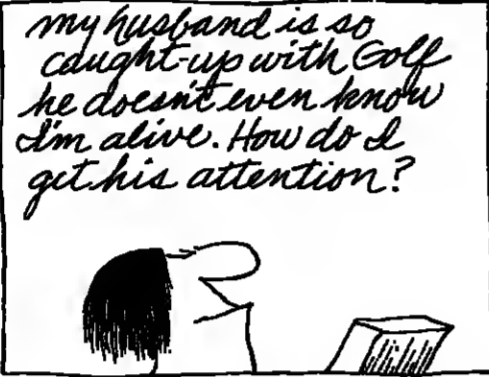
BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



B.C.



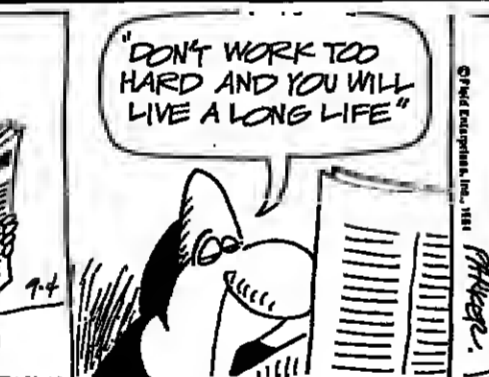
HAGAR



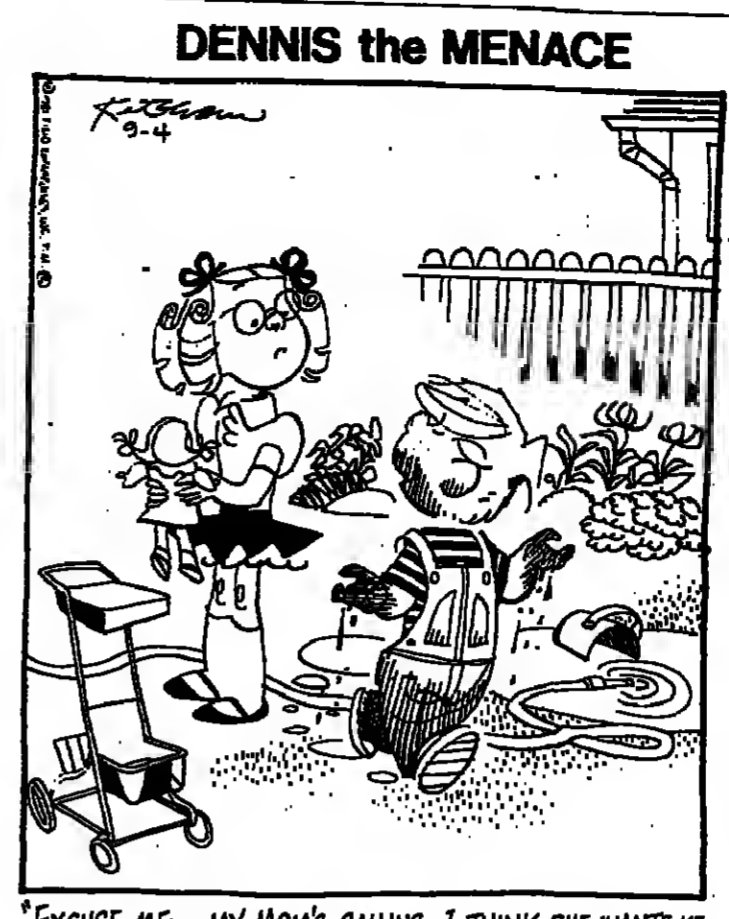
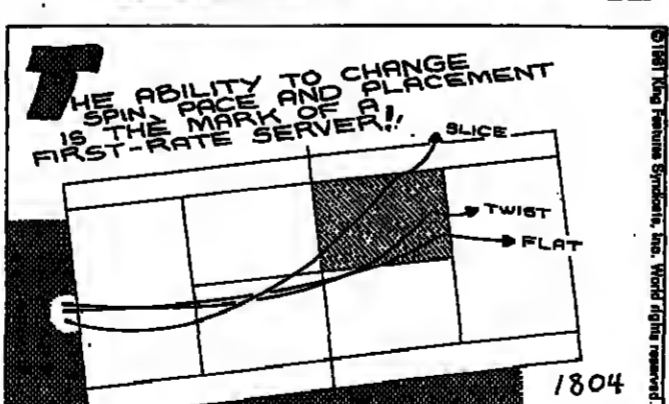
SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



"EXCUSE ME... MY MOM'S CALLING. I THINK SHE WANTS ME TO COME HOME AND CLEAN MY FINGERNAILS."

arab news Calendar

Table listing radio and television programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Dubai, including channels and program titles.

Radio Francaise SECTION FRANCAISE DUBAÏ

Table listing radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Dubai, including times and program titles.

BBC

Table listing BBC radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Dubai, including times and program titles.

VOA

Table listing VOA radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Dubai, including times and program titles.

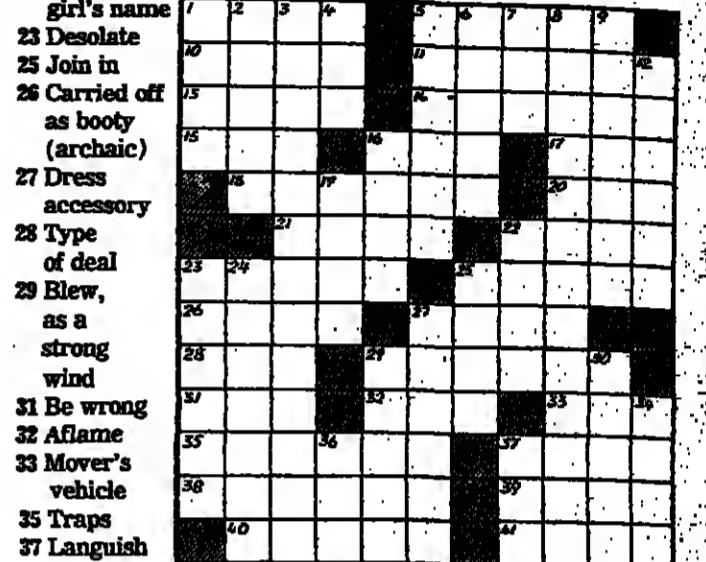
Radio Pakistan

Table listing Radio Pakistan programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Dubai, including times and program titles.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH. ACROSS: 1 Carry on, 5 Titled acreage, 10 "God's Little...", 11 Writ summing jury, 13 Asian land (var. sp.), 14 Ahaft, 15 Overturn, 16 Man's name, 17 Junior's role model, 18 Oppressor, 22 Swedish girl's name, 23 Desolate, 25 Join in, 26 Carried off as booty (archaic), 27 Dress accessory, 28 Type of deal, 29 Blew, as a strong wind, 31 Be wrong, 32 Aflame, 33 Mover's vehicle, 35 Traps, 37 Languish.

Yesterday's Answer: 2 Colony dweller, 4 Faded away, 9 Put together, 12 Bethorn, 16 Sward, 19 Posted, 22 Smithsonian, a.g. (abbr.), 23 Imperson, 24 Neophyte, 25 Far or Near, 27 Swiss (Fr.), 28 Noted astronomer, 30 Martha Graham's field, 34 Be destitute, 36 King (Fr.), 37 Certain detainee.



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE

Yesterday's Cryptquote: TO REJOICE IN THE PROSPERITY OF ANOTHER IS TO PARTAKE OF IT.—WILLIAM AUSTIN. B. Q. FBXEYPN

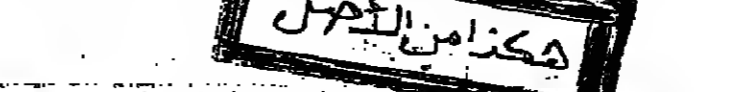
Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz. You are South and the bidding has gone: North East South West 1♥ Pass 2♣ Pass 2♦ Pass. What would you bid now with each of the following four hands? 1. ♠AQ5♥973♦J82♣AK98, 2. ♠Q6♥AQ♠AJ84♣KJ953, 3. ♠5♥Q♦K9673♣AK8742, 4. ♠3♥QJ6♦Q84♣AKQ76. 1. Three notrump. It is easy to portray both your high-card values and distribution by jumping to three notrump. This tells partner you have the values for an opening bid, as well as notrump distribution — and that's exactly what you have. At the same time, North is not precluded from playing in a suit contract if that's what his distribution calls for, nor from heading for a slam with a better than minimum opening bid. A rebid of two notrump (not forcing) would be totally inadequate. That is what you might do with only 10 or 11 high-card points. 2. Four diamonds. Holding 15 high-card points, you naturally assume that this is a game-going hand. The jump-raises informs partner that you have good diamond support (at least four of them) and the necessary values for undertaking an eleven-trick game contract. It is true that you're bypassing three notrump, which could possibly be the best contract. But any lesser bid — for example three diamonds — might easily result in failing to arrive at a game contract if partner bids four hearts over four diamonds, showing a good heart suit, you should accept his judgment and pass. 3. Four notrump. Your chances of making a slam are excellent if partner has the requisite number of aces. You therefore use Blackwood. If North responds five diamonds, showing only one ace, you pass. If he responds five hearts, showing two aces, you confidently bid six diamonds. Probably the only losing trick in that case will be the ace held by the opponents. If North responds five spades, showing all three missing aces, you should gather up your courage and venture seven diamonds. Partner will very likely make all the tricks. Grand slams pay fat bonuses. 4. Three hearts. Partner may think you have four-card trump support rather than three, but that shouldn't stop you from making the best bid under the circumstances. Three hearts is forcing, assuring you play that all jump-bids or jump-raises by responder are forcing. That's the way most players play. It might turn out that North's rebid over three hearts is three notrump. In that case you would cheerfully pass.

Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCIS DRAKE. FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1964. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19). Good will assists you in business negotiations. Unexpected developments work to your advantage. Avoid extravagance towards nightfall. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20). Cooperation is the keynote of success. An afternoon date may be changed. Self-indulgence could be detrimental to your health. GEMINI (May 21 to June 20). Routine work goes well, but be on the lookout for an unexpected break. You'll have a good time at a family celebration. CANCER (June 21 to July 22). Domesticity and children's affairs should keep you happily occupied. Romance comes unexpectedly. Don't go overboard socially. LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22). A family member would very much like to hear from you. You may get some surprising news. Financial prospects should improve now. VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22). Unexpected meetings make this an exciting time. However, you may find it difficult to concentrate on the job. Curb restlessness. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22). Shopping expeditions lead to unexpected buys. Thank-you notes are in order. Be appreciative of those who have extended your their kindness. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21). After you catch up with unfinished tasks, you'll be in the mood for a quiet get-together with friends. Be careful of erratic behavior. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21). Important introductions are likely now. However, don't forget an old friend who would like to see you. Avoid a tendency to exaggerate. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19). You'll meet some unusual people. Social life has career ramifications. Don't take on more than you can handle. Curb procrastination. AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18). Career activities are highlighted. Be on the lookout for an unusual opportunity. Originality in methods brings you additional gains. PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20). Meetings with advisers go well. Be receptive to viewpoints that differ from your own. Watch credit-card spending, if traveling.

Advertisement for 'GIL MONSTER' featuring a lizard and text: 'GIL MONSTER IS NORTH AMERICA'S ONLY POISONOUS LIZARD. WEIGHING BETWEEN ONE AND 2 POUNDS FALL AT A SPEED OF UP TO 100 MILES PER HOUR. CHIEF OF A LARGE BRITISH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA AFRICA, IN THE 1920S WAS SO COMED WITH CELEBRATED TRAFFICKING AT HIS INVESTIGATOR HIS FACE WAS INVOLVED.'



By Michael Gelb

Resurrection of gold standard on the cards

It's the only remedy to end inflation, U.S. analysts say

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (R) — The group of economists and politicians who recently succeeded in pushing through the biggest tax cut in U.S. history are now fighting an uphill battle to return the United States to a monetary system based on gold. President Franklin Roosevelt took Americans off the "gold standard" in 1933, preventing them from redeeming their dollars for gold. Ten years ago President Richard Nixon imposed the same prohibition on foreign holders on American dollars. The severing of the last link between the U.S. monetary system and gold allowed the dollar to float, its value estimated by the worth of other currencies and the amount of paper money the U.S. central bank (the Federal Reserve) circulated. But now a school of economists which gained influence in Washington with the election of one of its key converts, conservative Republican Ronald Reagan, is saying the only way to end chronic inflation is to return to the gold standard. This group, known as supply-siders, is causing their stressing the need to untether the private sector and allow it to supply more goods, was the force behind Reagan's cross-the-board, three-year tax cut enacted last month. The campaign to return to the gold standard got a boost when it was joined by rep-

resentative Jack Kemp, a New York Republican and former Orlindo football player who persuaded Reagan to make his tax cut proposals the cornerstone of the White House economic program. According to economist Duke Wanninski, Kemp and other supply-siders want the administration to commit itself to a return to the gold standard by the end of this year. The odds are long despite a series of newspaper articles about the proposal. Administration officials say they feel no urgency to act this year. Traditional economists and Democrats in Congress oppose a return to the gold standard, saying it would give the primary holders of gold — the Soviet Union, South Africa and various European central banks — too much control over the dollar. However, Congress last year created a gold commission to examine the pros and cons of linking the dollar to gold. The 17-member commission, which has met only once, is expected to ask Congress to extend its early October deadline for reporting until sometime next year, and the administration seems content not to take a stance until it sees the report. Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the

president's council of economic advisers and a member of the gold commission, says it would be presumptuous for the administration to act before the commission finishes its work. It is too early to tell what conclusions the commission will arrive at although only two members have clearly voiced support for resurrecting the gold standard. The commission is expected to discuss a number of ideas. One would make each dollar equal to a specified amount of gold, and people would be able to exchange dollars for gold, or gold for dollars. Dollars could not be printed unless the government had enough gold, and the size of the money supply would be limited by the size of the gold stock. By tying the value of the dollar to a commodity that is durable and relatively constant in supply, the gold standard would ensure long-term price stability, gold backers say.

They argue that a paper money system backed only by the credit of the government tends to be inflationary because governments rarely resist the temptation to pay their bills by printing more money, thus making the currency less valuable. Lewis Lehrman, one of the commission's gold advocates, is fond of quoting an unnamed 18th century American politician who succumbed to the lure of paper money. "Do you think gentlemen, I will consent to load my constituents with taxes when we send to our printers and get a wagonload of money?" the statesman said. More charitable supply-siders say the problem is not lack of will but a poor choice of tools. Economist Arthur Laffer, who supplied the theory behind the Reagan tax cut, says the Federal Reserve Board's attempt to bring down inflation by slowing the growth of money has been hampered by the structure of the international monetary

system. Wanninski adds: "It is not discipline that (Federal Reserve chairman) Paul Volcker needs. It is the kind of information that gold signals." Changes in the demand for gold would clearly indicate when the U.S. central bank should step up or hold down growth of the money supply, he says. Every claim advanced by the advocates of the gold standard is countered by those opposed to it. "The gold standard was one of the main causes of the frequency and severity of depressions in the industrialized world in the late 19th and early 20th century," said former Federal Reserve Board Governor Andrew Brimmer. "It ought to be consigned to the dustbins of history." The United States experienced 10 recessions between 1880 and 1914 when it was on the gold standard, and many financial analysts believe the requirements of the standard pushed the economy deeper into depression between 1931 and 1933. "The gold standard provided us with greater long-run price stability, but at the expense of both short-run real output and price stability," according to Michael Bordo, an economics lecturer at the Uni-

versity of South Carolina. Returning to a gold standard would not be a simple task. "The immediate problem of restoring a gold standard is fixing a gold price that is consistent with market prices," Alan Greenspan, who directed President Ford's economic team, says if the price of gold were set too high, the treasury could be forced to buy large amounts, sharply increasing the money supply and adding to inflationary pressures. If the price were too low, however, the money supply would have to fall because of large gold outflows from the treasury. This problem is really acute because of the large number of dollars held by foreigners. Demand for gold increases as confidence in the dollar declines and this was one of the reasons why President Nixon cut the last link with the dollar in August 1971. However, despite the difficulties, the supply-siders are convinced their views will prevail. It may be significant that Greenspan, an establishment economist who seeks return to the gold standard, has introduced an idea that might smooth a transition to it. The former chairman of the council of advisers under President Ford has suggested the treasury could permit a gradual move back to the gold standard. The supply-siders are confident the gold standard will return because no other economic theories — new or old — have been successful in curbing inflation.

FAO calls for food plan to aid poor

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AFP) — A minimum food program aimed particularly at helping the most developed countries (LDCs) was proposed by the director general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Claude Saouma here Thursday. In common with other speakers during a debate on general policy on the U.N. conference on LDCs, Saouma stressed the major food and agriculture problems facing the 31 LDCs attending the meeting at UNESCO headquarters here. These countries comprise 6 billion people, and Saouma told AFP in his speech that "man's first need is to

eat. He added that "we are witnessing social problems in several countries because of the food crisis and rising prices," and gave the examples of Poland, and Sierra Leone where he said the government had announced a state of siege after workers' unions reacted to price rises. He also raised recent troubles in Casablanca following food price rises, and a longer running problem in Ethiopia where serious famine caused the downfall of the Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as Liberia which experienced a military coup last year. He observed that the conference here is useful "because it will show the desperate state of the poorest countries," and be added that the food problem grows worse every year. In his speech, Saouma said that the growth of agricultural production was about 1.6 per cent while the population of the LDCs was growing at some 2.6 percent. He also suggested that the idea of a minimum food program "constitutes the dorsal fin of a substantial new action program" which should in principle be drawn up by the Paris conference. He noted that the conference has before it proposals aimed at tripling external aid to the LDCs by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990, and he said it would be reasonable "that at least a third of external aid be devoted to the agricultural sector."

External aid to the LDCs is scarcely \$800 million a year, but should reach about \$5.8 billion in 1990, Saouma stressed that "famine ravages the whole of the Third World... 860 million people in the developing countries without counting China, could be helped."

Poland seeks more food aid from EEC

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (R) — Poland has told the European Economic Community (EEC) that it will probably need more subsidized EEC meat, hutter and cereals, EEC sources here said. Polish officials have contacted the EEC Commission informally, without specifying quantities, before making a detailed formal request, they said. The Common Market has already granted Poland large quantities of grains, butter, meat, sugar and other products this year, in two food aid packages worth more than \$450 million. But arranging the food aid has been complicated by changes in Poland's own requirements and by financing difficulties. The EEC Commission has agreed to sound out Common Market governments to find out whether they could arrange new loans to Poland, which can only afford to buy the food on credit. More than 400,000 tons of EEC cereals, 60,000 tons of meat, 40,000 tons of dairy products and 50,000 tons of sugar have already been delivered to Poland and further shipments are on the way. The food is being provided at prices 10 to 15 percent below world market levels, at a cost in extra subsidies to the EEC budget of more than \$70 million. France recently announced a major delivery program on soft credit terms, involving 300,000 tons of cereals, 7,000 tons of beef and 15,000 tons of sugar.

Dollar rates continue to slide

JEDDAH, Sept. 3 — The dollar closed weaker in New York after fluctuating during the late afternoon in Europe Wednesday. Dealers said no new factors were involved, but that the financial markets wanted to digest the implications of the Reagan administration's efforts to balance the budget so as to avoid the necessity of deficit financing. Meanwhile, "Fed funds" rates continued to trade at high levels, reaching 19 1/2 percent Wednesday night, before closing at 18 1/2 percent levels. Eurodollar interest rates remained firm and the dollar's fall on the exchanges merely reflected some technical adjustments and profit-taking. On the bullion markets, gold and silver went up following renewed tensions over Angola and Poland and gold closed at \$434.00 per ounce levels in New York. Locally, Thursday saw a mixed day as far as rial deposit rates were concerned with rates easing and firming and no clear pattern being established. Short-term rial rates fluctuated at levels of 15% — 16% percent for the one-month period. While longer tenors such as the one-year remained more stable at 16% — 16 1/2 percent, medium term rates such as the three-month deposits also firmed slightly to 16% — 16 1/2 percent, continuing the trend for firmer longer — dated deposits.

Kingdom-based banks mostly dealt in the short dates, but temporary excessive liquidity caused short-term rates to fall, taking week-fixed deposits to 12 — 13 percent at one stage. As far as the local exchange markets were concerned, most banks reported very little activity during Thursday, citing the dollar's fall on the European markets as the major factor. Spot rial dollar rates were quoted at 3.4175-85 on opening, but later went up to 3.4195-05 when some commercial demand for the dollar occurred. The Bahrain-based OBU's — offshore booking units also reported little activity. Most observers in the region were waiting to see this Friday's U.S. money supply figures in the hope of getting a clearer picture of the dollar's trend as far as interest rates were concerned. On the European markets, Thursday saw the American currency fall over Wednesday levels. Against the French franc, the dollar was quoted at 5.8160 after it was trading at 5.8300 levels Wednesday. The British pound continued to be affected by oil price cut rumors and fluctuated between 1.8490 — 1.8500 Thursday. As for the German mark, the good trade figures for June kept boosting that currency's value and it traded at 2.4250 levels — 100 points better than Wednesday. The yen was stable at 229.50 levels, while the Swiss franc lost some ground to the dollar at 2.1340 levels due to Swiss inflation worries.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Tender Price	Closing Date
Public Works Authority	Asphalting, Paving and Illuminating of Municipal and Rural Roads	1	500	18.10.81
Affairs in the South	Asphalting of surrounding villages	2	300	25.10.81
Public Works Authority	Building a bridge in Wadi Sha in Khams	3	500	27.10.81

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 5TH D. QIDAH 1401 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1981

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
Ro Rn 1	Novi T	O.C.E.	Eggs	1.9.81
Ro Rn 2	Towel	Fayez	Loading General	"
4	Maldive Amity	O'Trade	Tiles/Iron/Tmb/Gen.	31.8.81
5	Agnes Venture	Aliraza	Contra/Gen./H.Lifts	1.9.81
6	Golden Jeddah	El Hawi	Pipes/Gen./Paper/Contra.	27.8.81
7	Al Fujairah	Kanoo	Contra/Flour/Gen.	2.9.81
8	Santiago	SSMSC	Bagged Grain	30.8.81
9	Lenka Rani	Gulf	Tee/General	1.9.81
10	Saudi Star	O'Trade	Contra./Calcium Carb.	2.9.81
11	Arabi	M.S.L.	Tex/Contra.	2.9.81
13	Baty	S'Bokeh	H. Lifts/Vah/L/Gen.	31.8.81
15	Galiant Express	Barnaodah	Steel Billets/Bgd. Barley	1.9.81
16	Casilda Del Mar	F.A.M.E.	Containers	2.9.81
18	schilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	"
19	Anzoulette	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	28.8.81
20	Char Ye	Abdallah	Steel/Gen.	28.8.81
21	Nour	Hitta	Marble/Tiles/Gen.	27.8.81
22	Khalij Reefar	Aliraza	Reefar	23.7.81
23	Sanih Bahia	Kanoo	Gen/Rice/Contra.	30.8.81
24	Al Shehaha	O.C.E.	Tiles/Timber/Contra.	29.8.81
25	Dicto	Alexsandra	Rice/Contra/Gen.	16.8.81
26	Merawi	A.E.T.	Contra/General	1.9.81
27	Merawi	Alsbah	Barley	28.8.81
29	Monsone Universal	Star	Reefar	24.8.81
30	Almadhi Latif	El Hawi	Timber	28.8.81
31	Serfos	M.T.A.	Reefar	20.8.81
35/36	Kausga Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	2.9.81
36/37	Khudozhnik Prokrov	A.E.T.	Contra/Ldg. Mta.	2.9.81
40	Boni	S'Bokeh	Hardboard/Timber/P. Wood	19.8.81
41	Santa Isabella	Aliraza	Steel/Gen./Vahis.	29.8.81
42	Brunetta	El Hawi	Tiles/Gen./Contra.	"
43	Interactiviv	Barnaodah	Barley	1.9.81

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HRS ON 5.11.1401/3.9.1981/CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

No.	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
1	Jaladhruv	Gulf	General	1.9.81
2	Thames Maru	SEA	General	3.9.81
3	Olympic Prestige	Saba	Rice/General	27.8.81
4	Royal Sapphire	Kanoo	Steel/Gen.	2.9.81
5	Ibn Khalikan	Kanoo	General	1.9.81
6	Helmthermann	Kanoo	General	1.9.81
7	Captan Stefanos	Alsbah	General	31.8.81
8	Primula	Gulf	Steel Pipes	1.9.81
9	Concordia Sun	Alsbah	Contra/General	2.9.81
10	Yi Chang	Orri	General	24.8.81
11	Meldive Neighbor	Saba	Rice	2.9.81
12	Jade	UEP	Bagged Barley	1.9.81
13	Al Shuwailh	Kanoo	Livestock	1.9.81
14	Discovery Bay	Kanoo	Containers	2.9.81
15	Nadiloyd Raven	Kanoo	Containers	9.9.81
16	Barber Tonaburg	Barber	Containers	2.9.81
17	Dorta Siku	Kanoo	General	3.9.81
18	Jimmu Maru	Barber	Cara	2.9.81
19	Antonetta	Al Saada	Steel	1.9.81
20	Ham Cheong	OCE	General	29.8.81

Boost free trade, U.S. urges

OSLO, Sept. 3 (R) — U.S. Trade Representative William Brock has called for greater efforts among industrial nations to promote free trade. He told a high-level U.S.-Japan private conference in this resort town that while the United States is prepared to take the lead in this area other nations must reciprocate. He said a proposed conference involving

Major airlines to raise fares

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AFP) — Several major airlines are to raise their fares on the North Atlantic route by amounts from five to 20 percent this weekend, only a few months after an average seven percent rise came into effect. British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines apply the increases this weekend. Other airlines are expected to follow suit, and even cut-price company Laker Airways is raising his "Skytrain" fares by 10 to 14 percent. Aviation executives said financial difficulties were at the root of the increases, and they thought the rises would eventually apply to almost the whole of the international network. A further round of increases on the north Atlantic route next spring cannot be ruled out. The fares question will be discussed in Cannes, southern France, at the end of October by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Reagan allays labor fears

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan, addressing trade unionists for the first time since he sacked 12,000 striking air traffic controllers, tried Thursday to assure American workers that his policies were not anti-union. He told representatives of the 770,000-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America he still believed in collective bargaining despite his tough stance against strikes by public employees. "I guarantee that this administration will not fight inflation by attacking the sacred right of American workers to negotiate their wages," he said. "We propose to control government, not people." Reagan ordered the dismissal of over 12,000 federal air traffic controllers early last month after they went on strike in violation of U.S. law. The last time he addressed a union audience was on March 30 at a Washington hotel. As he left the hotel he was shot in the chest by a would-be assassin. In a prepared speech, he set out to justify his sacking of the controllers, pointing out that the trade union movement had traditionally been against the right to strike for government personnel. The American people cannot allow any group to force the hand of its elected representatives, he affirmed. The carpenters' union and the AFL-CIO Confederation are giving official backing to the controllers. Reagan also regretted the way that the trade union movement had reacted to his economic recovery program, which he said was designed to increase the wellbeing of the entire nation. The bulk of American trade union leaders came out against Reagan during his election

campaign. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, has been fiercely critical of him during the campaign and since his election. The general feeling at this juncture is that antagonism between the White House and the trade unions is greater than at any time since 1935. The unions say Reagan was elected on a program to reverse the liberal trend that began with Franklin D. Roosevelt's "new deal" between the two world wars.

London Commodities

	Closing Prices	Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	435.00	429.25	
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	522.50	508.00	
3 months	536.00	522.00	
Copper cash	939.00	924.50	
3 months	966.50	947.50	
Tin cash	8100.00	8060.00	
3 months	8300.00	8255.00	
Lead cash	418.50	405.00	
3 months	426.50	409.50	
Zinc cash	523.00	515.00	
3 months	536.50	524.50	
Aluminium cash	649.50	644.00	
3 months	670.25	672.50	
Nickel cash	3167.50	3160.00	
3 months	3227.50	3225.00	
Sugar October	162.55	162.25	
March	167.60	169.25	
Coffee September	874.00	880.00	
November	910.00	919.00	
Cocoa September	1230.00	1220.00	
December	1282.00	1273.00	

Note: Prices in pence per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6659988, Jeddah.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Saharini Dinar	—	9.08	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	14.40	14.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	—
Canadian Dollar	—	—	286.00
Denmark Mark (100)	—	141.25	141.10
Dutch Guilder (100)	—	124.25	124.05
Egyptian Pound	—	4.16	3.85
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	92.75	93.20
French Franc (100)	—	59.00	58.85
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	57.75	57.90
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	38.05
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	—	28.30	28.20
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	—	14.95
Jordan Dinar	—	10.12	10.08
Kuwait Dinar	—	12.10	12.08
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	73.00	72.80
Morocco Dirham (100)	—	57.00	61.10
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	—	34.65
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	43.45
Pound Sterling	—	6.35	6.30
Qatari Ryal (100)	—	93.25	94.00
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	158.40
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	35.25	35.10
Swiss Franc (100)	—	159.50	159.35
Syrian Lira (100)	—	57.00	63.35
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	—	3.43	3.425
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	74.75	74.90

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Tel: 6420932, Jeddah.

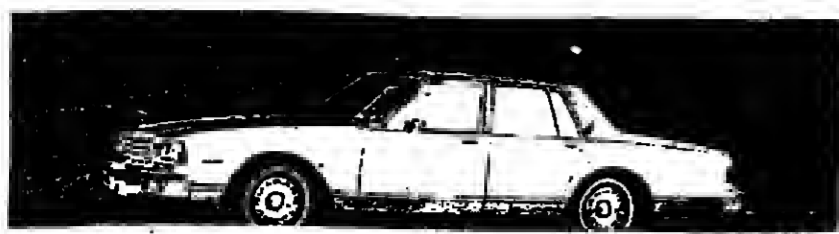
Anti-nationalization drive launched in France

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP) — French banking and industrial shareholders are mobilizing against the nationalization plans of President Francois Mitterrand in what could become a major policy controversy for his young Socialist administration. These groups are trying to form a united front to block the takeover of 11 major industrial groups and the remaining banks and insurance companies that are in private hands. At a cabinet meeting Wednesday, Mitterrand's 104-day-old government worked out the final details of a nationalization bill that will be submitted to the Socialist-controlled national assembly in October for approval. The nationalization bill is a major plank in the government's economic program that includes confronting a 1.85 million person unemployment problem and inflation now running at 13.5 percent. Now that Mitterrand has been in office for three months and the bloom is starting to wear off his new government, many French expect him to start producing results aimed at solving these problems. Presidential Chief of Staff Pierre Berégovoy said the nationalization program would revitalize the French economy, make it more dynamic internationally, "help France out of crisis," and allow the restructuring of industry.

The Socialist program, the biggest nationalization push since the end of World War II, would increase state control of industrial output from the current 12 percent to about 16 percent. It also would swell the government payroll by a whopping 60 percent with a projected 1.6 million workers employed directly by the state. Public opinion polls show a majority of the French public favor the nationalization program. Opponents of the plan, however, contend it would be an economic risk for France and point to May 11 — a day that has become known as Black Monday on the French stock exchange. Within a week after Mitterrand's May 10 election, the French stock market had dropped 20 percent. The most severely affected stocks were those of the groups Mitterrand had said he would nationalize during his campaign against President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The stock market has recovered, but is still below its pre-election level. The French Employers Association has been an especially strong critic of the nationalization. Francois Ceyrac, the group's president, has called the program "useless, costly and dangerous for France." "How can you evoke the principle of pluralism and competition in the area of credit and then the state a near-monopoly in the

banking system?" Ceyrac has said. "It's an economic absurdity." With the end of the traditional month-long August vacation, opposition to the nationalization program is expected to become more vocal. Shareholders in the companies tagged for state takeover have formed groups such as the union for the defense and development of private stockholders and the defense association for private savers, which was launched Wednesday. The groups have pledged to open a public debate on whether there is serious justification for the nationalization program and to ask for proof on how the government believes it will improve the French economy. At the heart of the shareholders' concern is how they will be financially compensated in a government takeover. Berégovoy stressed Wednesday that under the constitution, shareholders in companies that are nationalized would be justly compensated. The groups targeted for nationalization include ITT-France, more than half of which is owned by American ITT, as well as the computer firm of CII-Honeywell and the pharmaceutical interest of Roussel-Uclaf, both of which also have substantial ownership outside France.

ABU DIYAB RENT A CAR



JEDDAH - TEL. 6652533
RIYADH - TEL. 4762575 - 4762316 - 4768092

كربا نيوز

أول صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

Shalima
"A friendly store where family shopping brings joy"

RIYADH STORE
North Olaya Road
7 km. North of Al Khayma Hotel
Tel: 484-4838 - 484-4812

AL KHAYMA STORE
Dhahran
Central Bazaar Street

Angolan radars destroyed

South African Army launches new attack

LISBON, Sept. 3 (R) — South African troops have launched a new push into Angola's sparsely-populated province of Kuando Kubango bordering Namibia (Southwest Africa). Angolan official sources said here Thursday. South African ground forces were driving toward Mavinga, about 300 kms from the border and a major town of the vast Savannah-covered province in Angola's southeastern corner, the sources said.

Kuando Kubango is adjacent to Kunene province into which Namibian-based South African forces launched a major incursion 11 days ago. South Africa says it is withdrawing after a successful action against guerrillas of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The sources said Angolan defenders were fighting the South Africans in Kuando Kubango but did not give details. They were unable to say when the South Africans entered the province, or how large the force was. Meanwhile, fighting continued for the fifth consecutive day at Cabama on the main highway from Namibia to the southern Angolan city of Lubango, the sources said.

Kuando Kubango is one of the three

southern provinces declared disaster areas by the government as a result of the fighting. The Angolan official sources said Kuando Kubango had frequently been the target of South African raids, which Pretoria says are aimed at SWAPO guerrillas bases. SWAPO has fought for 15 years against South African rule in Namibia. Angola is SWAPO's main backer.

South Africa says its forces began pulling out last Friday after killing between 400 and 450 SWAPO guerrillas and capturing large quantities of military equipment made in the Soviet Union or East Germany. Pretoria says its forces have killed several Soviet soldiers including two colonels, and have captured a Soviet warrant officer.

Angolan Interior Minister Alexander Rodrigues said in a newspaper interview in Luanda Wednesday that Pretoria was thinking to create a buffer zone in southern Angola with the aim of "stopping the liberating actions of SWAPO guerrillas." Angola has also accused South Africa of planning to install Angolan dissident guerrillas in a permanent administration there.

South Africa backs the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), whose guerrillas are fighting against the Maoist government in Luanda. Angola's ambassador to Portugal said Wednesday the South Africans had used their invasion of southern Angola to restock UNITA's supplies. Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao said 38 tons of supplies were delivered to UNITA guerrillas near the river Cimpole, in Kunene province on Aug. 26.

In Johannesburg, informed Western sources said South African aircraft have destroyed all Angolan radar and anti-aircraft sites within a 150 kms strip north of the Namibian frontier. The principal targets of South African air raids were Soviet-made SAM-3 surface-to-air missile installations at Cabama and Chibemba, 130 kms and 200 kms north of the Cunene River, the sources said, Thursday.

Neutralization of Angola's protective "umbrella" in Kunene was believed to have been one of the main objectives of Operation Protea, which was launched by South Africa 10 days ago when the first of its troops crossed northward from Namibia.

The recent installation of radar and missile sites in southern Angola constituted a major problem for the South African forces, ruling out any element of surprise in future operations against the Angolan rear bases of SWAPO. The second objective was to destroy a regional SWAPO headquarters close to Xangongo, in Kunene, the western sources said.

Meanwhile, a South African military spokesman said that Nikolai Fedorovich Pestrov, the Soviet non-Commissioned officer captured in southern Angola by South African forces during Operation Protea, would be treated "in the same way we would expect South Africans who are taken prisoner to be treated."



CAPTURED EQUIPMENT: South African soldiers walk past captured equipment in Angola recently. Visible in photo are a Soviet-made 122mm multiple rocket launcher mounted on a Soviet-made truck. At left in foreground are anti-aircraft guns of unknown origin.

2 policemen killed in Bantustan

PRETORIA, Sept. 3 (AFP) — Four persons — two policemen, an adult civilian and a child — were killed during an armed attack on a police station in the Bophuthatswana Bantustan (tribal homeland) Wednesday night, the homeland's police chief, Gen. M.L. Sekhame, said Thursday.

The attack, at Mabopane, 40 kms north of here, was carried out by a group reported to be about 30-strong. They used at least three grenades as well as automatic rifles, sources said. Responsibility for the attack has not yet been claimed.

Police were reported to have set up roadblocks throughout the territory and were looking for a green car with a Johannesburg registration plate. Bophuthatswana was declared independent by South Africa in 1977, but no other government has recognized it. It consists of seven separate chunks of land of various dimensions located in the South Africa's Cape province, Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Meanwhile, about 70 refugees from Angola crossed into Namibia Wednesday evening following South African troop convoys as they pulled back after their military operations in southern Angola, an official in northern Namibia reported here Wednesday night.

Appointment of managers

Solidarity plea rejected

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (R) — Poland's ruling Communist Party Thursday approved a document on worker self-management which rejected calls by the Solidarity trade union to have total freedom to hire and fire their managers.

The document was approved in a resolution of the party's central committee at the end of a two-day session held at the same time as a meeting of Solidarity leaders in Gdansk. The Solidarity leadership, preparing for the union's first national congress which begins Saturday, vowed meanwhile to use all legal means to break state monopoly of the mass media.

There were strikes in several parts of the country and a number of protest actions and, for the first time there were reports of farmers taking over state land. Although relations between the authorities and the mass labor movement remained strained, there was no sense of crisis nor sign of fear over the start Friday of big Soviet military maneuvers around Poland. Western defense sources in Warsaw did not link the maneuvers directly to developments in Poland.

The official news agency PAP reported that Soviet Army and Navy political chief, Gen. Alexei Yepishchev, had left Poland at the end of a visit which was clearly designed to underline yet again the importance Moscow attaches to its political and military alliances with Poland. A PAP communique referred to the two countries' "common and allied security."

Mother charged with murder in Niagara episode

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, Sept. 3 (AP) — The lawyer for a Lebanon-born woman charged with murder after her 2-month-old son was swept over horseshoe falls said Wednesday the baby was sickly and had been given only a 10 percent chance of survival. Police arrested her after an investigation.

Lawrence Cohen said his client, Dunja Sayegh, 27, of Toronto, had been suffering enormous strain. He declined to elaborate when reporters asked if the baby suffered birth defects. Mrs. Sayegh, charged with second-degree murder Tuesday, entered Niagara Falls provincial court for a hearing Wednesday with a towel over her head and later sat weeping in a front row, consoled by relatives.

At the hearing, Mrs. Sayegh was ordered kept in custody pending a Sept. 8 hearing before a superior court judge. Mrs. Sayegh had been standing next to a guard rail Saturday when the baby, Hesham, tumbled into the rushing Niagara River and was swept over the falls. She originally said she suffered a dizzy spell and accidentally dropped the baby into the water, police said.

Cohen appealed to the public for help. He said he believes many witnesses have not come forward and said the full story won't be known until they do.

"She was arrested after an exhaustive investigation," Donald Butts, spokesman for the Niagara regional police, said of Mrs. Sayegh's apprehension.

Completes 60-year rule

Swaziland king reaches landmark

MBABANE, Sept. 3 (AFP) — Swaziland's King Sobhuza II will Friday become the first monarch since Britain's Queen Victoria to reign for 60 years. Foreign royalty and statesmen, including Britain's Prince Margaret, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, are expected to take part in diamond jubilee festivities starting near here Friday.

The Ngenyama, or lion, as he is affectionately known, is a devoted follower of traditional customs and takes part in many of Swaziland's ceremonial rituals, attired in traditional robes of animal skin and feather. He prefers in any case to wear traditional dress, spending as much time as possible in the royal kraal (compound) and changing into modern dress only to fulfill his public duties at the official royal palace.

When he was only a few months old Ngenyama was named official successor to his father, Ngwane V, who died in July 1899. King Sobhuza's grandmother acted as regent while he completed his education, at first with private schooling from a black South African teacher and later at Lovedale college in South Africa's Cape Province. He acceded to the throne in 1921 and immediately began a campaign to free his country from Britain.

Two years later he traveled to London to plead with King George V for the restoration of Swazi traditional land taken over by British colonialists. Over 40 years later, as Swaziland prepared for independence, the king formed his own political party, the Imbokodvo or millstone, which forged an alliance with a white conservative movement known as the United Swaziland Association.

In general elections in 1964 the two parties swept the polls in the legislative assembly, but soon after the king broke with the white group, which was seen as being too close to the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

In an electoral reform in 1967 — only a year before independence — Imbokodvo arranged for the white parliamentary bloc to be dissolved, and in subsequent elections the monarch claimed all parliamentary seats for his own party.

At Singapore conference

Cambodian leaders moot joint front

SINGAPORE, Sept. 3 (AFP) — Leaders of Cambodia's three anti-Vietnamese groups will join a joint declaration of intent Friday, it was learned Thursday. This declaration, which was thrashed out Thursday, will be signed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the "Moulinak," Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Khieu Samphan president and prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean (Khmer Rouge) regime.

It was understood that the declaration will be a general statement identifying Vietnam as the enemy of the Cambodian people and reiterating the intention of all three groups to secure the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

They will also reiterate their agreement to meet again to thrash out details on the formation of a coalition government and a united front.

Demonstrators toss eggs at Thatcher car

RENFREW, Scotland, Sept. 3 (AP) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators tossed eggs Thursday at a car carrying British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she arrived to visit a plant that makes equipment for nuclear power plants.

Two eggs were hurled at the car from a crowd of more than 1,000 jeering protesters. One of the eggs smashed against the rear windshield of the car. Mrs. Thatcher and her husband, Denis, were in the back seat at the time. The prime minister's visit to the factory was part of a tour of Scottish industries.

Ulster soldier injured

BELFAST, Sept. 3 (AFP) — A soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was seriously injured by a bullet Wednesday night at Castlewellan, in the southeast of the province, police sources said here Thursday. The 50-year-old man was struck by a single bullet as he was climbing into his car. The attack has not been claimed.



LOOKING GOOD: A San Diego, U.S., mother, 28, holds her 9-month-old son as they celebrate a corneal transplant that allowed her to see her son for the first time.

Leftists claim attack on U.S. base

BONN, Sept. 3 (R) — West German police said Thursday they believed the extreme left-wing Red Army Faction was responsible for a bomb attack on U.S. and NATO Air Force headquarters in Europe last Monday in which 20 persons were injured. A letter signed by the Red Army Faction and claiming responsibility for the bombing at the U.S. Ramstein Air Force base was received by a West German news agency Wednesday.

The Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden said the letter was believed to be authentic. The Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof Group, carried out a string of bombings, murders and kidnappings in the 1970's.

The Ramstein attack would be the first major act of violence carried out by the group since it kidnapped and murdered employers' leader Hanns Martin Schleyer in 1977. Officials at the federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said that recent incidents, including the Ramstein bombing, showed that left-wing extremists were active and capable of mounting more attacks.

From page one

countries to help sell DC-10 jetliners. This brought to 101 the total of officially announced executions since the Rajai-Bahonar assassination. There have been more than 570 executions since the ouster of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr 10 weeks ago.

Tehran radio said Hojatoleslam Muhammad Gilani, head of revolutionary courts in Tehran's main Evin Prison, called on Ayatollah Khomeini Thursday.

The visit was apparently connected with an appeal from the Ayatollah to judicial authorities not to over-react to the assassination of the president and former prime minister. Iranian authorities have threatened severe measures against dissidents following the assassination.

BUILD ON OUR STRENGTH

BRC

WIRE MESH
TREILLES SOUDEES
BAUSTAHLMATTEN
شبكة تسليح
MAJLIA FILO METALLICO

IRE ALPARDI/RAUDALINIS
Telephone: 6448081 - Jeddah
Telex: 401888 BRC SJ
Riyadh: 4766601

حزبان النهر